Board of Trade Journal

Volume 199, No. 3829 Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office 5 August 1970

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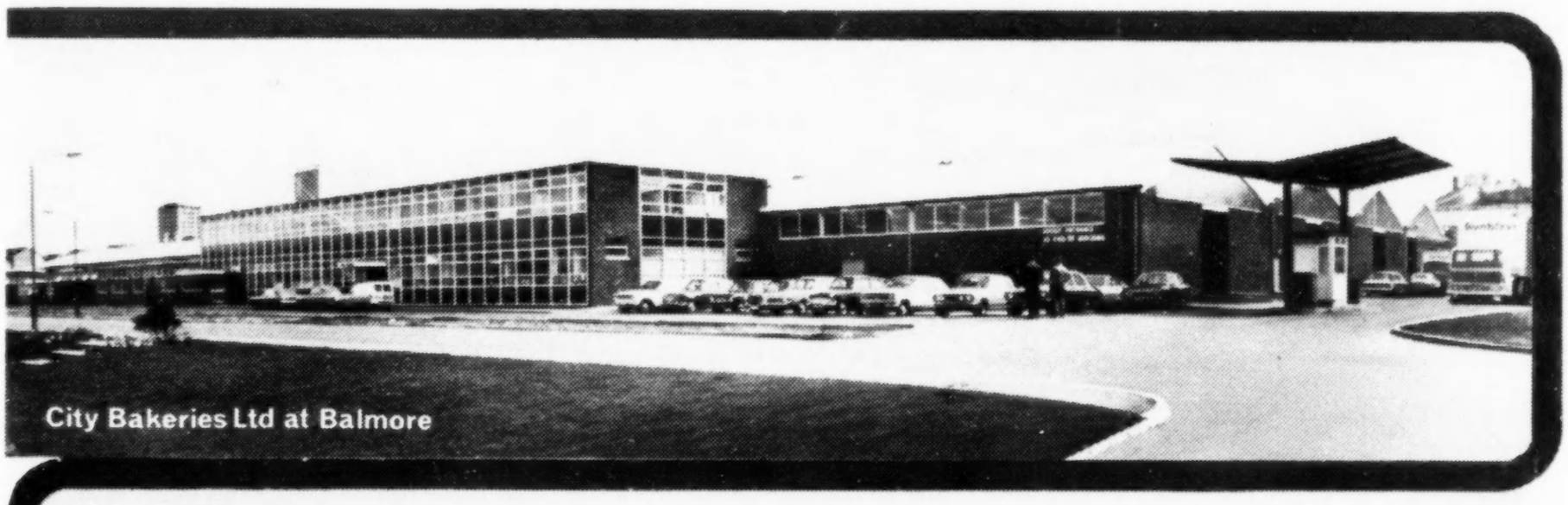

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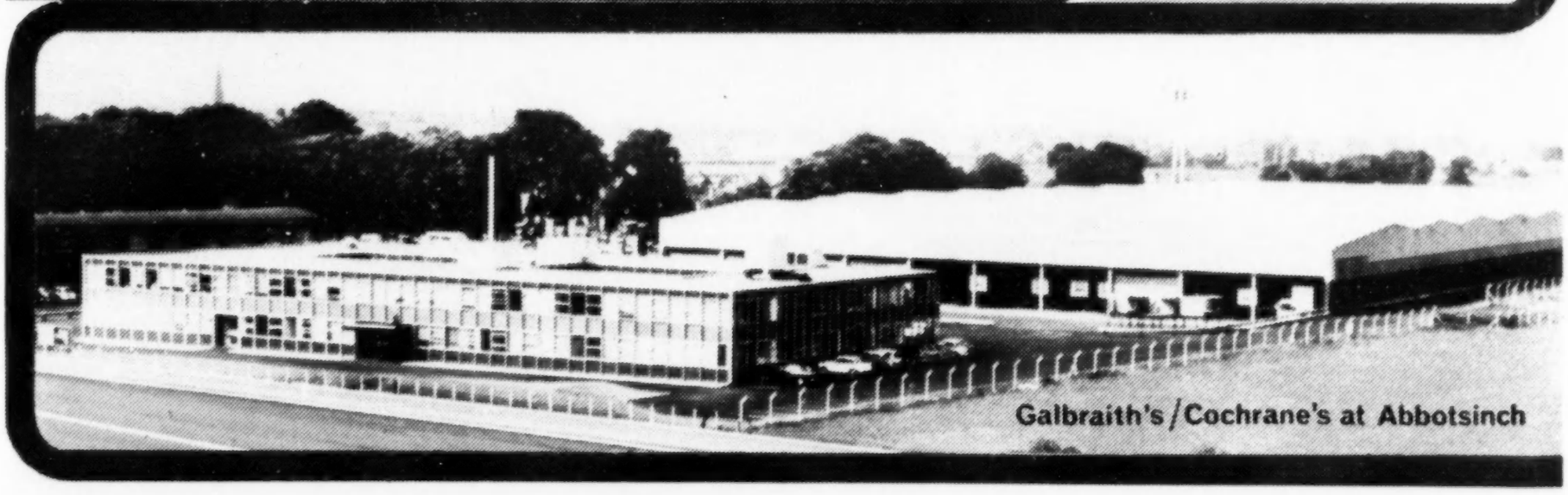

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VOLUME 199. NO. 3829. PAGES 249-308. AUGUST 5, 1970
PRICE 2*s* 0*d* (10p). NET SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE £6 18*s*. 6*d*.

Editorial Address:
Board of Trade Journal, Room 437, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877.

Index to Statistics 250
Subscriptions, Advertisements, Reprints 250
The challenge of the Japanese market in the 70s 253
New Government appointments 255
ECGD backs £7¼ million GKN contract for Kinshasa 255
Company incorporation 256
Disclosure of information about imports 256
Application for anti-dumping duties on dolls eyes from the United States 256
Applications for temporary exemption from import duty 256
Import duty on unfinished briar pipes 256
National Film Finance Corporation annual report 256
Imports of ghee from all sources 257
BTA publishes multi-lingual brochure 257
The holiday industry of Devon and Cornwall 257
New telephone number for Swansea bankruptcy office 257
Distributive ITB scope redefined 257
Engineering ITB reconstituted 257
Awards for saving life at sea 258
Public awareness of metrication 258
Weighing machine census 258
London Chamber pamphlet on decimalization and international trade 258
Consideration of mergers by the DEP 258
Advance factories at Leadgate 258
Report on dock dispute 258
Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right' 258

Parliamentary Answers 259

Government surplus sales 261

STATISTICS

The economy: selected indicators 262
Industrial countries' trade and production in the first quarter 263
United Kingdom trade in the first half of 1970 266
Production of man-made fibres in June 280
Deliveries of man-made fibres 280
Quarterly analysis of man-made fibre production 281
Business Monitor 281
'Financial Statistics' for July 281
'Economic Progress Report' for August 281
Registrations of British and foreign films 281
Electronic capital equipment during the first quarter 282
Food supplies moving into consumption in the United Kingdom 283

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS

Changes in the Programme of Trade Promotions and in the classified lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions throughout the world 286
Bulgarian National Exhibition 291

OVERSEAS TRADE AND EXPORTS

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

United Kingdom aid to developing countries 294
Export Missions and Tours 295

TARIFF CUSTOMS AND IMPORT REGULATIONS IN OVERSEAS COUNTRIES

Argentina: Import duty concessions. Varying rates of export tax. New import duty rates 303
Australia: Simplification of the Customs Tariff 250
Bolivia: Changes in rates of duty and lifting of prohibitions 305
Canada: Density adjusting agents for citrus flavour in beverages. Customs tariff changes. Machinery programme 307
Ceylon: Import licensing of drugs, raw materials 302
European Communities: Common agricultural policy. Common customs tariff. Imports from non-member countries 296
France: Imports of goods from Britain under negotiated quotas. Duty free quota for herrings 299
Ghana: Notice to importers 301
Greece: Restrictions on import of cream and dry batteries into Greece 250
Iran: Rings of 20 tyres and tubes 301
Israel: Liberalized list changes. Regulations for electric conductors and fire fighting equipment. Additions to interest law. Banking amendments 300
Jamaica: Export Industry Encouragement Law 1956. Industrial Incentives Law 1956 305
Malawi: Customs tariff amendment 301
Malaysia: Pioneer industries and products. Import control deletions and amendments 303
Malta: Off-shore oil exploration licences 300
Mauritius: Tariff quota for leather and plastic chappals 302
New Zealand: Emergency Protection Authority Inquiry. Emergency Authority Report 302
Nigeria: Ports Authority notice to importers 301
Seychelles: Customs tariff amendment 301
Singapore: Pioneer industries. Control of Manufacture Order 303
South Africa, Republic of: Imports of specified plants 301
Spain: Home compensation tax levy 299
Turkey: Global import quotas 299
United States: Control of air pollution from motor vehicles. Non-rubber footwear – investigation. Transportation of hazardous materials. Misleading labelling of food products 306
Zambia: Customs tariff application 301

Any late announcements not indexed on this page will be found at the top of the following page.

Front cover photograph

The new United Kingdom headquarters of Fram Filters at Llantrisant, Glamorgan. More than 800 people are employed in the manufacture of wide ranges of automotive and industrial filtration products. It is estimated that 50 per cent of Fram's automotive product output is exported – either fitted in new cars or through the company's network of importers and distributors servicing motor trade outlets throughout the world.

LATE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Docks dispute ended

Following the acceptance by the employers and unions of the recommendations of the Pearson Committee report, it was anticipated, as the *Journal* went to press on August 3, that work on the docks would resume from that date.

Restrictions on import of cream and on dry batteries into Greece

IT HAS been reported that the Greek Ministry of Commerce issued a decision on July 18, banning the import of cream under heading 4.01, and restricting the import of dry batteries. Dry batteries under heading 85.03 have been transferred to import list 'A' and become subject to a specific import licence, and EIG types R6 and R20 have been totally banned.

This ban does not apply to R6 and R20 batteries originating from EEC countries or Japan. (Japan has her own quota arrangements.)

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 475 and 420).

Simplification of the Australian customs tariff

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 29, 1970, giving details of the simplification of the Australian Customs Tariff. Draft chapters of the revised tariff will be published, and one month allowed (from the date of publication) by the Australian authorities for objections.

Drafts of the following chapters were published on July 31, and are available in the Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade, who will supply details on request.

4 Certain dairy produce and birds eggs (04-02 and 04-05)
10 Certain cereals (10-07)
14 Certain vegetable materials (14-02 and 14-03)
86 Certain railway and tramway goods vans, wagons and trucks, road and rail containers (86-07 and 86-08).

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2319 or 2318), quoting reference No. CRE 30848.

Index to Statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months

Title	Last Published
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	8 July 1970
Air miss reports (A)	1 April 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	29 April 1970
Trade by air (6-M)	20 May 1970
Balance of payments:	
Civil aviation (Q)	4 Feb. 1970
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	10 June 1970
UK balance of payments (Q)	10 June 1970
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	27 May 1970
Business names registered (A)	8 April 1970
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	7 Mar. 1969
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	15 July 1970
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	17 June 1970
Manufacturing industry. Census of production (A)	31 Dec. 1969
Catering trades turnover (M)	15 July 1970
Chemicals industry (Q)	6 May 1970
Companies:	
Acquisition and mergers (Q)	27 May 1970
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	22 July 1970
N. Ireland (M)	29 July 1970
Computers:	
UK computer market (Q)	15 July 1970
Construction work overseas (A)	15 Oct. 1969
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	13 May 1970
International trade credit (A)	15 April 1970
ECGD business (Q)	15 July 1970
Electronics industry:	
Electronic capital equipment deliveries research and development (Q)	This week
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	7 Jan. 1970
Production exports and orders (M)	29 July 1970
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	15 July 1970
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	22 July 1970
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	22 July 1970
Registration of films (A)	4 Mar. 1970
Trends in film going (A)	22 July 1970
Food:	
Consumption levels (A)	18 Feb. 1970
Household consumption (Q)	This week
Footwear industry orders and deliveries (M)	29 July 1970
Foreign trade:	
EFTA trade (Q)	24 June 1970
Industrial countries trade and production (Q)	This week
World exports of manufacturers (A)	7 Sept. 1969
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports	15 April 1970
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	15 July 1970
Value of overseas trade (M)	22 July 1970
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	This week
Gold and convertible currency reserves (M)	8 July 1970
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	15 July 1970
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of finance houses (Q)	20 May 1970
Business (M)	15 July 1970
Industrial building (Q)	29 July 1970
Industrial development certificates refused (A)	22 July 1970
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	29 July 1970
N. Ireland index (M)	29 July 1970
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	30 July 1969
Transactions (Q)	1 April 1970
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	8 April 1970
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	15 July 1970
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	3 June 1970
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (A)	11 Feb. 1970
Analysis of production (Q)	This week
Deliveries (Q)	This week
Production (M)	This week
Volume of production (M)	15 July 1970
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	8 July 1970
Motor trades turnover (M)	15 July 1970
Office development permits (Q)	10 June 1970
Partnerships registered (A)	8 April 1970
Pension funds:	
Assets (A)	30 July 1969
Trends in private pension funds investment (Q)	1 April 1970
Retail prices index (M)	22 July 1970
Retail trades:	
Index nos. (M)	8 July 1970
N. Ireland index (M)	8 July 1970
Royalty transactions (A)	25 Mar. 1970
Shipping:	
Movement at UK ports (M)	24 June 1970
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	7 Jan. 1970
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	7 Mar. 1969
Industry s stocks (Q)	15 July 1970
Manufacturing industry. Census of production (A)	31 Dec. 1969
Retail (M)	15 July 1970
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	22 July 1970
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	29 July 1970
Cotton production (M)	29 July 1970
Hosiery production (M)	24 June 1970
Wholesale houses sales (M)	15 July 1970
Wool exports (Q)	27 May 1970
Wool output (M)	29 July 1970
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	27 Aug. 1969
UK tourist traffic (M)	15 July 1970
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	25 Feb. 1970
Index nos. (M)	22 July 1970

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subjects	Last Published
Board of Trade addresses	29 July 1970
Board of Trade Regional Organization	15 July 1970
British Commercial representatives overseas	15 July 1970
Customs notices of interest to exporters	This week
Directory of Board of Trade departments and their work	8 April 1970
ECGD local offices	25 Feb. 1970
Half-yearly index - July-Dec. 1969	18 Feb. 1970
Official Receivers' offices	20 May 1970
Programme of trade promotions	1 July 1970

SUBSCRIPTIONS

ADVERTISEMENTS

REPRINTS

The *Board of Trade Journal* is published weekly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 2s. 0d. (annual subscription £6 18s. 6d. including inland or surface but not air postage) and is obtainable directly from the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1; 13A Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; Brazennose St., Manchester; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham, 2; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol, 1; 7-11 Linenhall Street, Belfast, 1, or through any bookseller.

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Editorial Communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 437, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2654.)

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Orders for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.1), Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

EXPORT INTELLIGENCE BRIEFING No. 14: *Opportunity Australia*

AUSTRALIA
The big growth market

Leaping ahead

Sydney is a city twice the size of Birmingham; it has grown by half a million people in ten years. Ten years ago this photograph could have been taken from one of Australia's 400 private aircraft; but today there are over 1,200. And down there on the ground the load of traffic has doubled.

As for that port, its total traffic has increased from 13,930,000 to 16,102,000 tons in only the past five years. Australia is spending.

Not one market: at least six

The Australian continent is not actually growing of course—it only feels like it. But there are still six states to get round besides the Territories and all have thriving cities with factories tooled to the latest standards; ports, railways, airways, transport depots—all with expansion programmes; mining boards to be wooed; motels, hotels, schools and hospitals to be supplied; where the GNP increased 8.7 per cent in real terms last year, where the average working man's wage is £32 a week and where nearly half the population is under 25. And where spenders are very choosey; they can afford to be!

You must go

Over 65,000 business visitors will be going to Australia *this year*. It makes sense for British manufacturers to go there too. Some two-thirds of our goods go into Australia duty-free. On more than 80 per cent we have preference of at least 7½ per cent (often more) over our competitors.

Don't just THINK about it. CALL Export Intelligence first for information and further advice: then visit the market —even if you think you have a good agent and even if you were there last year. Things are changing all the time.

Board of Trade Export Handbooks

'Services for British Exporters', 'ECGD Credit Insurance and Financial Support Services', 'Organisation for Overseas Marketing' and 'Agency Legislation and Practice Abroad'. To obtain as many free copies of these four handbooks as you require for day-to-day use by your export staff, write now to the UK Publicity Section, Information Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1.

H.Q. London: 01-248 5757 Telex: 886143

Belfast (Ministry of Commerce) 34488 Telex 74578
Birmingham 021-643 8221 Telex 33702 · **Bristol** 21071 Telex 44214 · **Cardiff** 62131 Telex 49267
Glasgow 041-248 2855 Telex 77583 · **Leeds** 20485 Telex 55472
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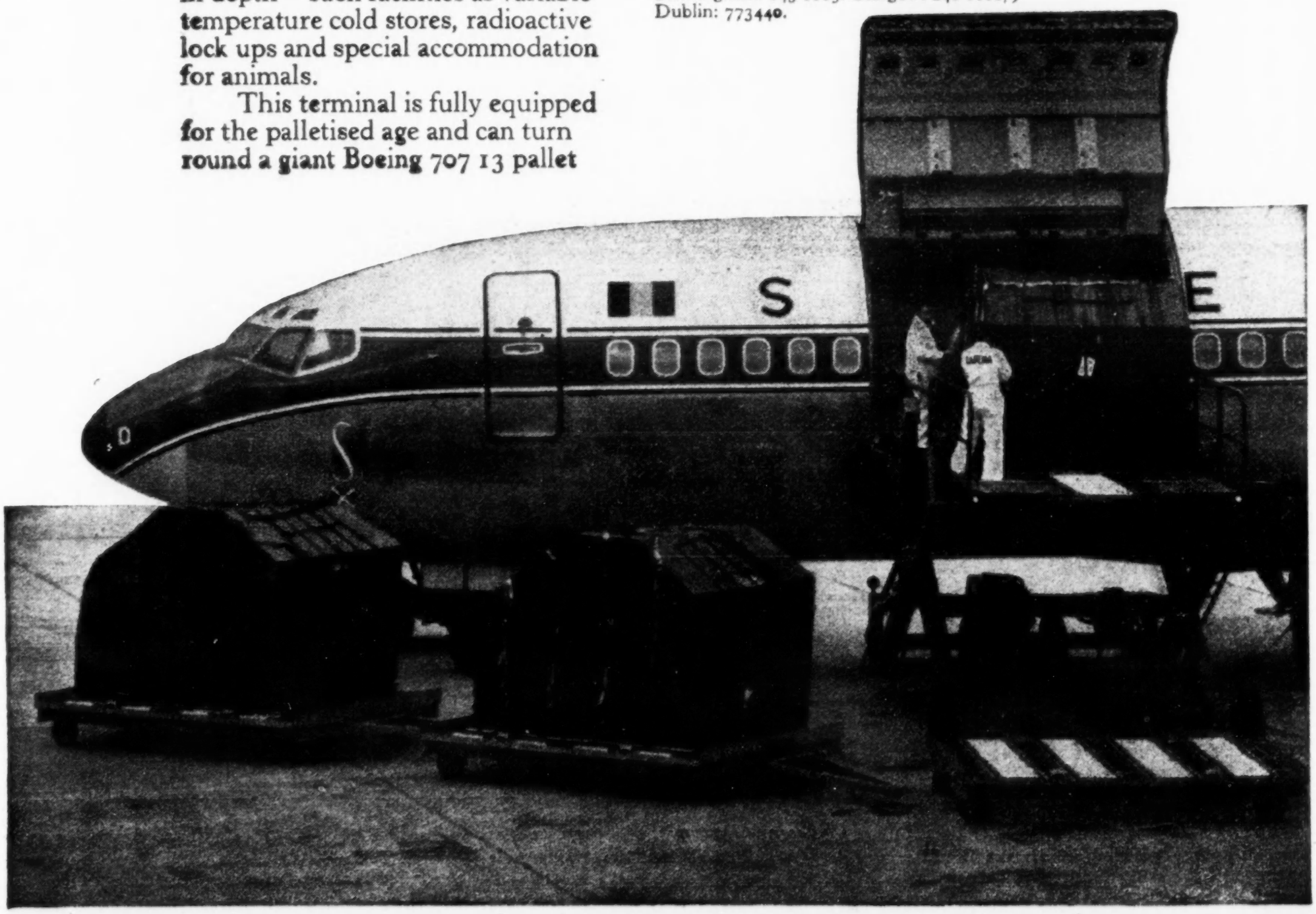
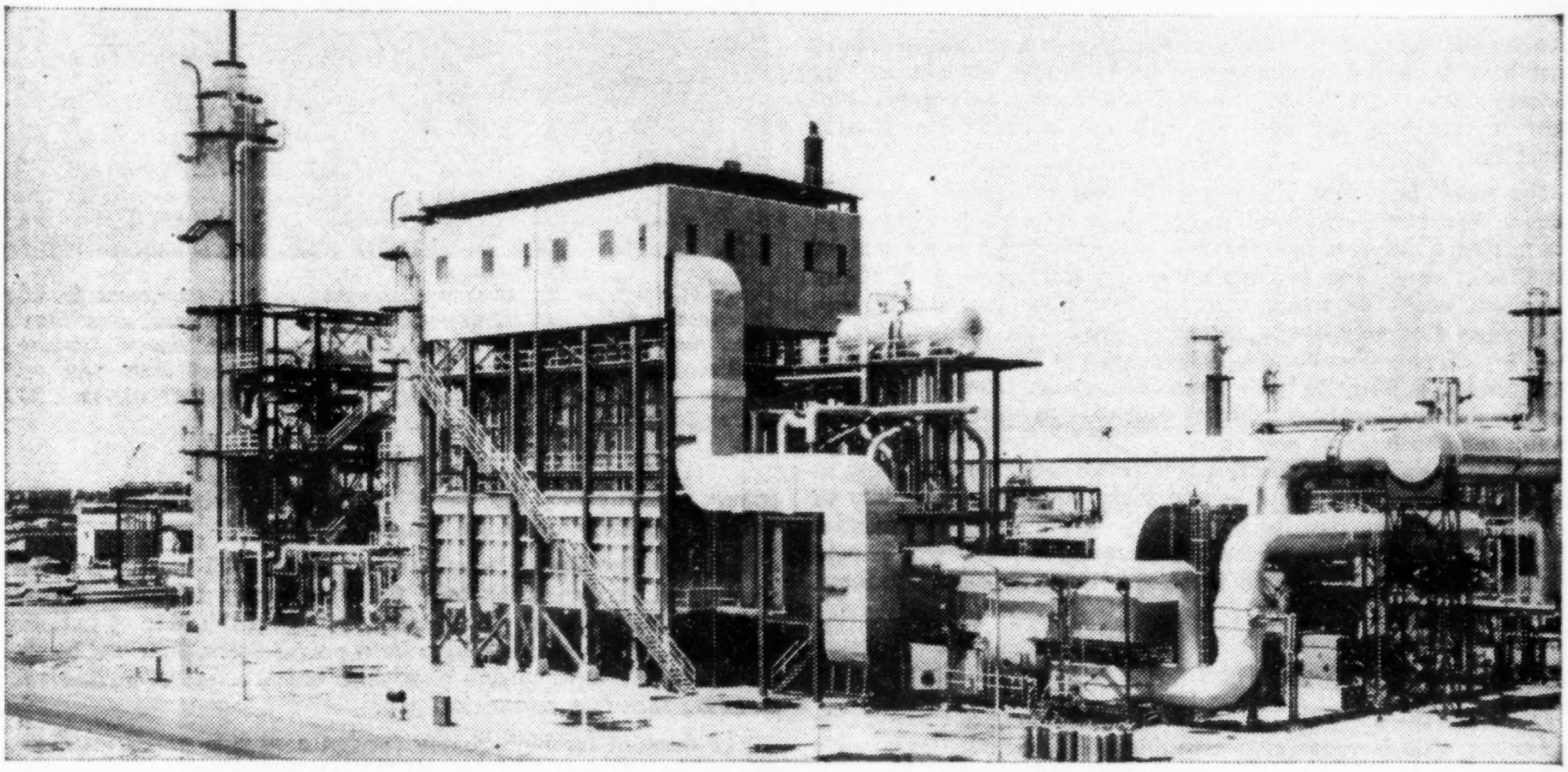


The challenge of the Japanese market in the 70s

by H. A. H. Cortazzi, Commercial Counsellor, British Embassy, Tokyo



This hydrogen plant, recently commissioned in Japan, is said to be the largest in Asia. The plant has been designed by the Power-Gas Corporation Ltd. (in association with Mitsubishi Kakoki Kaisha Ltd. (MKK), of Tokyo) to produce 46.5 million cubic feet/day of hydrogen for use in a hydrocracker. A major feature of the plant is the first installation of a Power-Gas Modular reforming furnace (in the centre of the picture). The Power-Gas Modular furnace design has been developed especially to meet the demands of producers for very large capacities together with flexibility, greater reliability and low costs.

JAPAN'S GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT will again almost double between this year and 1975. This is the forecast according to the Six Year Plan produced by the Japanese Economic Council and endorsed by leading Japanese economists. The Council indeed predicts an annual average increase of 10.6 per cent up to 1975. In the same period, Japan's exports are expected to rise by just under 15 per cent per annum from US $16,400 million in the fiscal year 1969 to $37,400 million in the fiscal year 1975. At the same time Japan's imports are expected to increase at an average annual rate of 15.3 per cent from $12,700 million in fiscal year 1969 to $29,600 million in 1975. Per capita income is also likely to double in the same period reaching some $2,780 per head (Y1 million) by 1975 and probably exceeding Britain's by 1974. Wages increased last year by 15 per cent and settlements this year have been in the neighbourhood of 17 per cent.

An indication of what all this means in terms of production is given by the figures for the steel industry. This year Japan's steel output is likely to be approaching 100 million tons but by 1975 the colossal figure of between 150 and 160 million tons per annum is widely predicted.

Can this plan be achieved? The answer is almost certainly that it can because many of the factors contributing to Japan's economic miracle continue to influence the development of the economy. Some of these are being weakened by various forces, and the Japanese economy will undoubtedly face increasing problems in the next few years. Indeed, these problems are likely to reduce the economic growth rate in the latter part of the 70s. Even so, however, rates of growth of 7 or 8 per cent per annum are predicted by many economists for that period.

A maior reason for Japan's economic success has been the availability of labour. Now there is much talk in Japan of labour shortage but this is not yet an absolute shortage. Japan still has some 19 per cent of her working population engaged in one way or another in farming and if land holdings can be reshaped allowing for larger scale farming, the farming population could decrease considerably and an even higher level of agricultural productivity could be achieved. Moreover, in Japan the retirement age is still generally 55 although life expectation is now greater than in Britain. More married women too could be mobilized.

JAPANESE LABOUR FORCE

Another vital factor has been the loyalty and hard work of the Japanese labour force. There is much talk in Japan today about changing attitudes among Japanese youth but the traditions of life-long employment and a wage structure based on age and experience rather than equal work remain firmly based. The Japanese people have never before experienced such prosperity and are determined to increase their personal stake in it.

(Continued on next page)

THE CHALLENGE OF THE JAPANESE MARKET, *continued*

A great source of Japan's strength has also been her high standards of education No manager in a major Japanese business firm or bank has been able to get on without a university degree and specialized knowledge but the Japanese educational system has suffered many stresses in the last few years and Japan has a major problem in fulfilling the demands of her industry for technically qualified staff.

A significant feature of Japan's economic development has been the propensity of the Japanese to save. Japanese industry has been dependent for the bulk of its funds on the banks who have been encouraged not only by direct support by the Bank of Japan but also by the increasing deposits of the Japanese people. These in turn have been fed by the system of bi-annual bonuses and by generally frugal traditions. There is no reason to suppose that these trends will not continue although consumption is also rising fast.

The most important single contribution to Japan's economic success has, however, been the very high level of investment in production which has had the full backing of the banks and of the Government. This has ensured that in most years productivity has risen faster than wages, there was, therefore, considerable dismay when last year wages increased more than productivity by over 1 per cent. The current tight money policy of the Japanese Government is likely to have some effect on investment this year. But the average Japanese manager continues to be more conscious of the need to increase production rather than to increase profits. The main consideration affecting productive investment is likely to be the need to increase public and social investment not only to provide the substructure for increased production but also to raise the quality of life which despite the increases in per capita income leaves so much to be desired in comparison with other advanced economies.

COLOSSAL PRODUCTION TARGETS

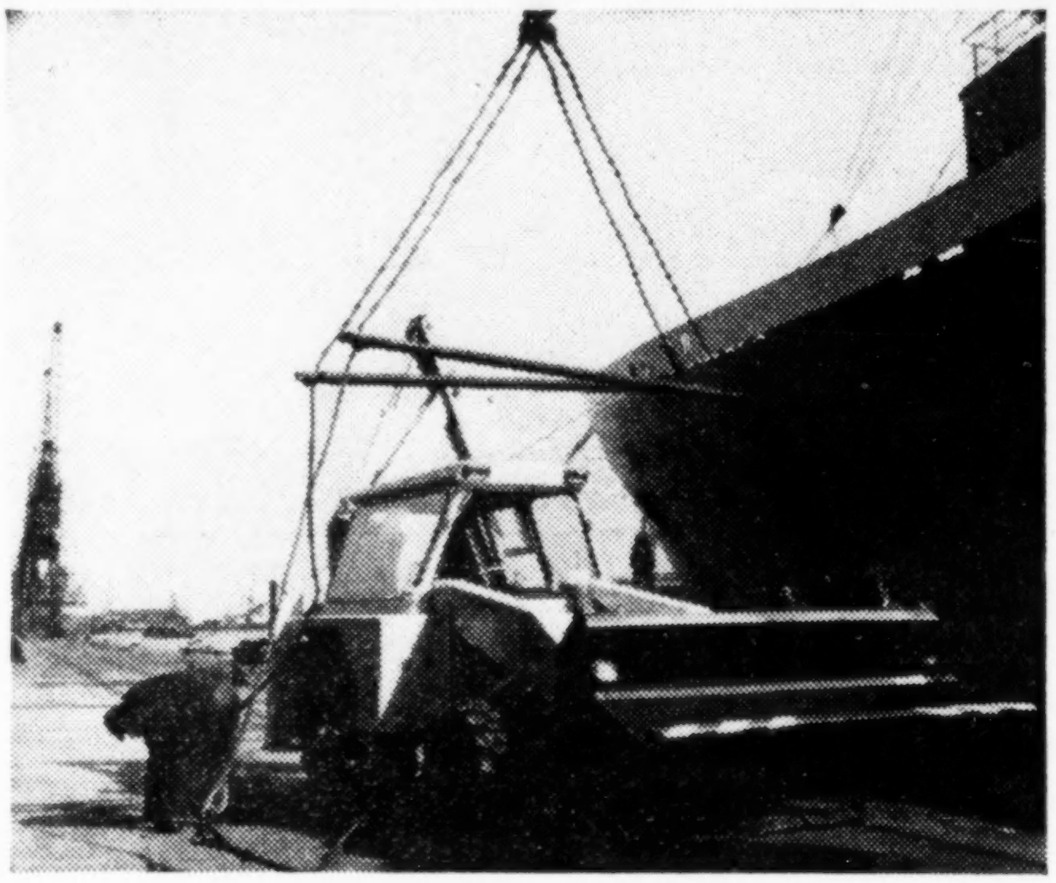
Of course the Japanese economy is dependent to a considerable extent on what happens elsewhere. Over 30 per cent of Japan's exports for instance go to the United States and the Japanese need assured sources of raw materials if they are to achieve the colossal production targets which they have set themselves. But with reasonable optimism about the way in which the world economy is going, it seems fair to accept Japanese targets for economic growth in the first half of the 1970s as attainable.

There are many pointers for British exports in these targets. Certainly we should be able to achieve a further substantial increase in our exports to Japan. Although Japan is now the second largest economy outside the communist world, she still only takes from us one-sixth of what we send to the United States. Japanese imports from all sources are likely to increase by 15 per cent p.a. If we could push up our exports to this market by 20 per cent p.a., an annual rate approaching £400 million would be within our grasp by 1975.

One of the most important fields for new business should be in aspects of social investment. Housing and sanitation standards are low and new methods, materials and techniques are being avidly sought. Pollution of the air, of rivers and of the sea are roundly condemned and companies whose products contribute to the reduction of public nuisances should seriously consider market prospects in Japan.

Fertilizers, pesticides and seeds for the development of agriculture are in demand as are also new types of agricultural equipment.

As regards industrial machinery, most sophisticated equipment of advanced design and technology, especially equipment incorporating numerical control or other labour saving devices, will find a ready market. Non-electrical machinery has been the most important group among our exports to Japan and is likely to remain so. Japan's heavy and chemical industries will continue to increase their share in manufacturing output and should provide



Forty JCB rubber tyred excavators, part of a consignment for the Japanese market, left Hull recently when 'Benlawers', Ben Line's latest cargo liner, sailed to the Far East on her maiden voyage. 'Benlawers', the most spacious vessel in the fleet with over one million square feet bale capacity, can accommodate up to 1,500 wheeled vehicles.

export opportunities. On the other hand the labour-intensive industries are likely to suffer a relative decline.

Japan is developing its own research but will remain a major market for foreign technology for many years to come. Unfortunately British industry has tended to neglect this side of business in Japan. The Americans have been predominant, followed by the Germans. We have come a poor third barely ahead of Switzerland in filling Japan's technological gap.

The demand for high quality foreign consumer goods continues to grow apace. British exports of woollens and worsteds were worth over £8 million last year and with Japan's liberalization of imports now an accomplished fact prospects for further expansion are fair. There is ample scope for consumer goods of all types, from manufactured foods to kitchen equipment. So far the majority of goods sold in the Japanese department stores have tended to be of Japanese origin but the interest of the stores in imported lines has been aroused (an interest which we have tried to foster) and they are now preparing for a vast increase in imports. This movement away from the traditional made-in-Japan article should spread out from Tokyo, Osaka and the other big cities into the provinces.

FLOOD OF VISITORS TO EXPO 70

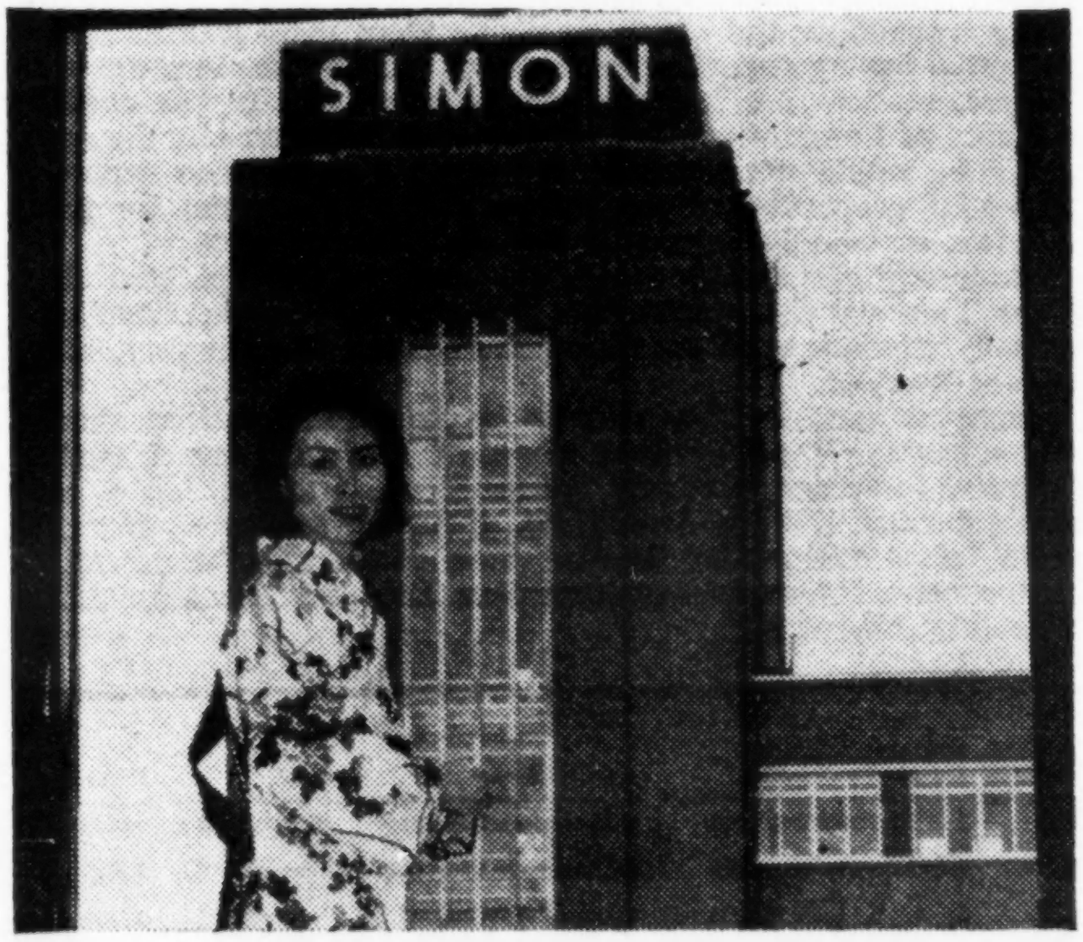
How should we set about improving our performance? British Week in Tokyo, 1969, did much to give us a favourable image in Japan and to bring the market to the attention of British exporters. But it must be followed up. I am glad to say that the flood of missions and visitors which started with the build-up for British Week has continued this year. Expo 70 at Osaka has helped to keep up the interest of business visitors in Japan. There are some welcome signs of increasing interest in Japanese specialized trade fairs: there are, for instance, to be British joint ventures this autumn in the International Packaging Exhibition and the International Machine Tool Fair. Japanese department stores, noting the success of British Week last year, have plans for promotions which will put British goods on display and sale in stores from the northern part of the North island to the southern part of the South island.

But this is not enough. Every major international exhibition of specialized equipment in Japan should be considered a potential shop-window by the industry concerned. Industries which do not

have an opportunity of this kind in the immediate future should seek the Embassy's advice as to the best way of getting their product on show in Japan. Another specialized exhibition of capital equipment especially medical instruments and hospital equipment in the Science Museum in Tokyo on the lines of the very successful exhibition organized by the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association and the Society of British Aerospace Companies during British Week last year would pay dividends. Consumer goods industries would do well to consider a series of annual sample shows in Japan. But most important, it is necessary for British firms to know the market better, to support their agents and as soon as prospects justify this, to establish their own representation in Japan. It is significant than one major American aircraft company had a large office in Tokyo for 11 years before they sold an aeroplane, but their sales have since fully justified their perseverance.

Footnote

A series of papers on *Trading with Japan* have been prepared by the Embassy and copies can be obtained from Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7145/6). The titles are:— Doing Business; The Economy; Distribution; Language Problems; Import Controls and Procedures; Establishment—Capital Investment, Branches, and Licensing Agreements; The Fair Trade Commission and the Foreign Businssman.



Yaeko Akiyama from Osaka, Japan, one of nine recent Japanese visitors to Henry Simon Ltd. Yaeko and her colleagues were met by Mr. J. M. Mellor, director of the Simon Container Machinery division and Mr. M. Hoysted, marketing manager. As assistant editor of 'Corrugated Board and Packaging' in Osaka, she was interested to see Simon boxmaking and printing equipment under construction in the Cheadle Heath engineering works and to see films describing the full range of Simon equipment. A substantial percentage of Simon plant is sold overseas including Japan.

HINTS TO BUSINESSMEN

The 'Hints to Business Men' series of booklets, covering over 100 individual countries, provides useful information on such subjects as travel, hotels, climate, currency, public holidays, population, industries, economic factors, and summarizes the nature and extent of imports and exports. Copies may be obtained free of charge by British businessmen who intend visiting any country on export business on application to Export Services Division, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146).

New Government appointments

FOLLOWING THE DEATH of Mr. Iain Macleod, the Cabinet Office have announced the appointment of Mr. Anthony Barber, as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Barber's former post as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster with special responsibility for European Communities negotiations is now filled by Mr. Geoffrey Rippon. Mr. John Davies succeeds Mr. Rippon as Minister of Technology.

ECGD backs £7¼ million GKN contract for Kinshasa

THE EXPORT CREDITS Guarantee Department has signed a Buyer Credit Guarantee covering the financing of a contract for the supply of equipment and materials for the modernization of the Compagnie Chemins de fer des Grands Lacs (CFL) railway system in the Congo Republic (Kinshasa).

The contract, worth £7¼ million, is between GKN Contractors Ltd., of Redditch and L'Office Congoliais des Chemins de fer des Grands Lacs. It is for the supply of rolling stock, permanent way equipment, civil engineering equipment and lake craft, and was won in the face of strong international competition. Delivery of equipment and materials will commence approximately five months from date of contract and continue over a period of two years.

A loan, in excess of £6 million, is being made available by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd., acting on behalf of a consortium of British banks comprising Bank of Scotland, Barclays Bank Ltd., Glyn Mills & Co. Ltd., Lloyds Bank Ltd., Midland Bank Ltd., National Westminster Bank Ltd., and The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd., and is repayable over a period of 10 years from date of contract.

NIGERIAN OFFICIALS IN BRITAIN

Senior agricultural officials from the governments of Ghana and Nigeria recently visited Howard Rotavator Co. Ltd., West Horndon, Essex during their visit to the United Kingdom, sponsored by the British National Export Council. From left to right: Mr. J. A. Pitchford, Howard export marketing manager; Mr. Mallain Imam, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources, Northern State, Nigeria; Miss Crawford, BNEC; Mallain Abdu Abubaker, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources, Benue-Plateau, Nigeria; Mr. A. M. Laryea, Chief agricultural officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Ghana; Mr. W. J. S. McCurdie, Howard's group liaison officer; Mr. J. W. Sraha, Principal Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Ghana; Mr. E. C. Halim, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Mid-West State, Nigeria; Mr. E. O. Ojurongbe, Controller of agricultural services, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Western State, Nigeria.

Company incorporation

A COMPANY'S memorandum or articles of association delivered to the Registrar of Companies on or after August 1, 1970 will not be required to be stamped with a 10s. Deed Stamp. The abolition of this Duty is provided for in Section 32 (a) and paragraph 1 (2) (d) of Schedule 7 of the Finance Act 1970.

Disclosure of information about imports

CONSIDERATION IS BEING given under Section 3 of the Finance Act, 1967, to the disclosure of information relating to the import of the following goods:

1970 Statistical Classification of Imports	Description	Code No.
694.21	Bolts, nuts, bolt ends, set screws and screw studs, and other screws for metal:	
	Not exceeding $\frac{5}{32}$ inch in maximum thread diameter –	
	of a value not exceeding £16 per cwt.:	
	Bolts, nuts, bolt ends, set screws and screw studs, of mild steel, whether or not assembled with washers:	
	Bright	7332 0720
	Bolts, nuts and set screws, of high tensile steel, whether or not assembled with washers:	7332 0994
	Other	7332 1110
	Of a value exceeding £16 per cwt.:	
	Bolts, nuts, bolt ends, set screws and screw studs, of mild steel, whether or not assembled with washers:	
	Bright	7332 1384
	Bolts, nuts and set screws, of high tensile steel, whether or not assembled with washers	7332 1651
	Other	7332 1772
	Exceeding $\frac{5}{32}$ inch but not exceeding $\frac{13}{32}$ inch in maximum thread diameter:	
	Of a value not exceeding £10 per cwt.:	
	Bolts, nuts bolt ends, set screws and screw studs, of mild steel, whether or not assembled with washers:	
	Bright	7332 2059
	Bolts, nuts and set screws, of high tensile steel, whether or not assembled with washers	7332 2319
	Other	7332 2454
	Of a value exceeding £10 per cwt.:	
	Bolts, nuts, bolt ends, set screws and screw studs, of mild steel, whether or not assembled with washers:	
	Bright	7332 2714
	Bolts, nuts and set screws, of high tensile steel, whether or not assembled with washers	7332 2970
	Other	7332 3104
	Exceeding $\frac{13}{32}$ inch but not exceeding $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in maximum thread diameter:	
	Of a value not exceeding £6 5s. per cwt.:	
	Bolts, nuts, bolt ends, set screws and screw studs, of mild steel, whether or not assembled with washers:	
	Bright	7332 3360
	Bolts, nuts and set screws, of high tensile steel, whether or not assembled with washers	7332 3620
	Other	7332 3766
	Of a value exceeding £6. 5s. per cwt.	
	Bolts, nuts, bolt ends, set screws and screw studs, of mild steel, whether or not assembled with washers	
	Bright	7332 4028
	Bolts, nuts and set screws, of high tensile steel, whether or not assembled with washers	7332 4291
	Other	7332 4423
	Exceeding $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in maximum thread diameter:	
	Of a value not exceeding £5 per cwt.:	
	Bolts, nuts, bolt ends, set screws and screw studs, of mild steel, whether or not assembled with washers:	
	Bright	7332 4697
	Bolts, nuts and set screws, of high tensile steel, whether or not assembled with washers	7332 4964
	Other	7332 5094
	Of a value exceeding £5 per cwt.:	
	Bolts, nuts, bolt ends, set screws and screw studs, of mild steel, whether or not assembled with washers:	
	Bright	7332 5361
	Bolts, nuts and set screws, of high tensile steel, whether or not assembled with washers:	7332 5621
	Other	7332 5742
	Rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers and spring washers of iron or steel:	
	Rivets, washers and spring washers:	
	Rivets	7332 5888
	Washers and spring washers	7332 6011
	Other	7332 6278
714.92	Parts of electronic computers:	
	Units (excluding units preparing or using punched cards) forming part of acomputer system	8455 0530
	Other parts	8455 0676

The Government are consulting the Association of British Chambers of Commerce on this proposal; and the Association will take into account any views received from importers by August 26.

The address of the Association is: Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 68 Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

Application for anti-dumping duties on dolls eyes from the United States

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the imposition of anti-dumping duties under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1969, on moving eyes for dolls imported from the United States.

A statement of the applicants case will be made available to interested parties who give an undertaking to treat the information contained in the statement in strict confidence.

Any representations which interested parties may wish to make in connection with this application should be submitted in writing not later than August 26, 1970. Such representations, in summarized form and without attribution to the source, may be passed to the applicants for comment. Those making the representations should stipulate any particular points which they do not wish to be disclosed.

Requests for the statement, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be sent in writing to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, Room 107, Brunswick House, 2 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London, S.W.1.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, Brunswick House, 2 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by August 19.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.23	3-Diethylaminophenol	3-Diethylaminophenol	December 31, 1970	13478
29.27	2-Cyanoethyl acrylate	2-Cyano ethyl acrylate	December 31, 1970	13473
29.35	1, 4, 5, 6-Tetrahydro-1-methyl-2-[2-(3-methyl-thienyl) vinyl)] pyrimidine tartrate	trans-1-methyl-2 [2 (3-methylthienyl) vinyl]-1, 4, 5, 6-tetrahydropyrimidine tartrate	December 31, 1970	13470

Import duty on unfinished briar pipes

HM TREASURY have made the Import Duties (General) (No. 5) Order, 1970 (SI 1970 No. 1091).

The Order, which removes the import duty on unfinished briar pipe bowls, comes into operation on August 6, 1970.

Copies of the Order are available direct from HMSO, London, W.C.2, and branches (price 6d., by post 10d.).

National Film Finance Corporation annual report

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the National Film Finance Corporation (Cmnd. 4402, HMSO, 2s.) was published on July 29.

Imports of ghee from all sources

THE BOARD OF TRADE are bringing under control imports of ghee from all sources. They amended the Open General Licence at midnight on July 30/31, and have established a global quota of 350 tons for the period July 31, 1970, to March 31, 1971. This step is being taken to safeguard the objectives of the butter quota scheme.

Licences under the quota will not be granted for ghee for blending with or conversion into butter or butter oil, or for use in any manufacturing process in substitution for butter or butter oil. Applicants will be required to sign an undertaking that they will not import ghee for these purposes.

Applications will be considered from established importers of ghee who can produce evidence of past trade. Applications from firms which have not previously imported ghee will be considered only if they can produce satisfactory evidence of need.

Applications will also be considered for licences to import ghee for ships' stores. Intending importers and their customers will be required to sign special undertakings.

A Notice to Importers giving details of the arrangements is in course of preparation and will be issued shortly. In the meantime inquiries should be made to Import Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2709).

BTA publishes multi-lingual brochure

THE BRITISH Tourist Authority has published a special holiday brochure to promote the attractions of Britain between October and March. Printed in 17 editions and 10 languages, the full-colour, 24-page brochure entitled *Britain October-to-March* will be distributed overseas through the BTA's offices.

The holiday industry of Devon and Cornwall

THE TYPE of holiday industry which has grown up in Devon and Cornwall and the impact of holidaymakers upon their economy and society are described in a report published on July 31. Entitled 'The Holiday Industry of Devon and Cornwall', this report was prepared by members of the Economic Department of Exeter University and is published by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (HMSO, price £1 7s.).

Its main findings are:

1. The holiday industry, particularly the accommodation sector, is highly concentrated in the coastal areas and this concentration has been becoming more intense, despite recent county planning policies aimed at dispersal.

2. The holiday industry provides a significant part of employment in the area and is growing more rapidly than most other industries. Although industries such as agriculture and construction also have a seasonal employment problem, this is a particular characteristic of the holiday industry. Some sections of it have learnt to adapt by altering their product during the winter for example by developing conference facilities at hotels.

3. The industry contains a great many small units and offers much self-employment.

4. Local authorities in resort areas spend more per head of population than other areas on a wide variety of services.

5. Eighty per cent of visitors now arrive by road and the industry particularly outside the main resort areas has adapted to the car borne visitor.

6. Since the war no new purpose-built hotels have been built in the area although many extensions and improvements have been made and the last few years in particular have seen marked improvement in quality at all levels. (It should be borne in mind however that following the passing of the Development of Tourism Act 1969 many applications for grants towards the provision of new hotels have been received from Devon and Cornwall.) The main extension in accommodation has been in caravan and more recently chalet sites. Chalet and caravan sites are extensive and tend to be on the edge of or away from the main urban resorts. This has created planning problems both because of their visual impact and because of competing demands for land.

7. The report does not attempt to forecast changes in the number of visitors likely to come to the area, but suggests that the recent improvement in the quality of accommodation and other facilities place it in a good position to receive moderate increases in numbers of visitors and to offer holidays competitive with those in other areas, at home or abroad.

A party of Russian trade officials toured the Wedgwood factory at Barlaston, recently. Seen here contemplating a board of Wedgwood Jasper chessmen are: Mr. B. S. Gordeev (head of the Soviet Trade Delegation in the United Kingdom) with, left to right, Mr. James Bostock (chairman of the Lotus Shoe Manufacturing Company, Stafford), Mr. Arthur Bryan (chairman of Wedgwood), Mr. K. D. Tikhomirov and Mr. F. Andreev, both of the Soviet Trade Delegation.

Note:

The study was financed by the Department of Economic Affairs between December 1966 and March 1969.

New telephone number for Swansea bankruptcy office

THE TELEPHONE number of the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy at 3 Grove Place, Swansea, SA1 5DL, has been changed to 0792 42861.

Distributive ITB scope redefined

MR. ROBERT CARR, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, laid before Parliament on July 27 an Order (Statutory Instrument No. 1053, HMSO, price 2s. net.) under the Industrial Training Act 1964 amending the scope of the Distributive Industry Training Board. The Order comes into operation on July 29.

The main purpose of the revised Order is to exclude from the scope of the Board wholesale dealing in chemicals by companies whose chemical manufacturing activities are carried on by associated companies outside Great Britain. The activities of a charity are also excluded.

Engineering ITB reconstituted

MR. ROBERT CARR, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, has reconstituted the Engineering Industry Training Board for a further three years from July 23. This is the Board's third term of office.

Mr. Carr has re-appointed Sir Arnold Lindley as chairman and named 19 other members. These include two new employer members – Mr. C. C. C. Birch, director, GKN Ltd. and Mr. P. P. Rigby, director, Robert Rigby Ltd., and two new educational members – Mr. A. M. Bole, deputy principal, Aberdeen Technical College and Mr. K. Brooksbank, chief education officer, Birmingham.

Public awareness of metrication

THE THIRD survey of public awareness of the metric change was taken between June 23 and 28 and shows that the overall awareness of metrication was 56 per cent. The survey was part of a series undertaken for the Metrication Board by NOP Market Research Ltd. The surveys are designed to test public awareness of the change to metric units which is now taking place and to keep the Board appraised of the changing state of this knowledge.

Commenting on the figures, Mr. Gordon Bowen, director of the Metrication Board, said: 'The level of general awareness is not surprising. During the last 12 months our publicity has been directed mainly towards the construction, engineering and farming sectors, particularly at management level.'

Weighing machine census

THE WEIGHING Machine Working Party, which was set up by the Metrication Board, is to provide an estimate of the number of weighing machines and scales in commercial use.

Information on types of equipment and user categories is needed as a basis for planning. The Working Party will advise the Metrication Board on the implications of metrication for those manufacturing and servicing weighing machines and for the main categories of user. It is hoped that by the end of 1970 the Working Party will be able to produce a comprehensive account of the nature of the weighing machine industry and users in the major sectors of the economy.

Weighing machines users in drawing up their plans for changing over to metric should take account of the extent of the need to convert their weighing equipment. Before finalising their plans they should consult with the suppliers and servicers of that equipment to ensure that their plans take a realistic account of the capacity of the weighing machine industry to undertake any necessary conversion or, where this is the most economic course, provide replacement machines at the time required to fit in with their proposed metric timetable.

London Chamber pamphlet on decimalization and international trade

THE LONDON Chamber of Commerce has prepared a pamphlet summarizing the practical implications of decimalization for international trade. One of the recommendations in the pamphlet is that firms engaged in international trade should advise their overseas contacts about the changeover and to assist firms to do this the Chamber has prepared a fact sheet giving basic information about the transition; this is available in English, French and German language versions.

Copies of the pamphlet – *Decimalization and International Trade* – and the fact sheets are obtainable post free from the London Chamber of Commerce, 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4; up to 25 copies can be supplied free of charge; for bulk orders there is a charge of £1 per 150 copies cash with order.

Consideration of mergers by the DEP

MR. ROBERT CARR, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, has announced that on the information at present before him it is not intended to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies Commission under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965:

(1) Proposed acquisition by G. N. Haden & Sons Ltd. of Carrier Engineering Co. Ltd.
(2) Proposed acquisition by North American Rockwell Corporation of Teleflex Ltd.
(3) Merger proposals involving Dunford & Elliott (Sheffield) Ltd., Spartan Steel and Alloys Ltd., and the Lissauer Group.

Advance factories at Leadgate

THE ENGLISH Industrial Estates Corporation has announced that a contract worth about £100,000 has been awarded to Derek Crouch (Construction) Ltd., of Birtley, for the construction of a 25,000 sq. ft. advance factory on the new 22-acre site at Leadgate which is being developed on behalf of the Ministry of Technology. Building work is expected to begin during September and the factory should be ready for occupation in April 1971.

Architects for this project are Richard Turley Associates, the quantity surveyors are Davis, Belfield and Everest and R. W. Gregory & Partners are the electrical and mechanical consultants. Another advance factory of 15,000 sq. ft. is scheduled to be built at Leadgate and it is hoped to start work on this unit in a matter of weeks.

Awards for saving life at sea

MR. MICHAEL NOBLE, President of the Board of Trade, has made awards of a piece of plate to the following members of the crew of mv 'Anking':

Captain M. T. Anderson, master; Mr. T. S. Payne, chief officer; Mr. T. P. Cox, second officer; Mr. D. G. Harrison, second engineer officer; Mr. Tuen Sia-cheong, sailor; and Mr. Tsang Chun-choi, sailor.

The awards are in recognition of the services rendered in rescuing five survivors from ss 'Pacocean' which sank off Taiwan Island in the China Sea on November 26, 1969.

Report on docks dispute

THE COURT of Inquiry, under the chairmanship of Lord Pearson, which was appointed by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, on July 17, published its report on July 27. The report (Cmnd. 4429) is obtainable from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1 and branches, price 3s.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 23 of the Patents Act, 1949, the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-Matter
	July 6, 1970	
964,666	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Improvements tin electrical terminals
1,001,902	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Automatic telecommunication exchanges
1,001,903	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Automatic telecommunication exchanges
1,041,067	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Radio beacon
1,047,960	Institut de Recherches de la Siderurgie Francaise	Electromagnetic pumping devices for molten metals
1,048,293	Institut de Recherches de la Siderurgie Francaise	Blast-conditioning devices for blast furnaces and the like
1,049,753	Edward J. Funk & Sons Incorporated	Apparatus for treating soil
1,053,866	Algraphy Ltd.	Light-sensitive compounds and printing plates made from them
1,055,536	Fritz Willersinn	Method for the production of lime slagstone
1,055,754	Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet	Heterogeneous atomic reactors
1,088,408	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Electrical screening
1,091,576	International Standard Electric Corp.	Voice-frequency key-dialling circuit arrangement for telecommunication particularly telephone exchanges
1,138,012	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Wave form generator
	July 8, 1970	
1,020,564	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Supports for vehicle spare wheels
1,050,268	American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation	Refrigeration apparatus and method of operation
1,054,994	Karl Vockenhulster & Raimund Hauser	Close-up adjusting means for objectives at variable focal length
1,057,440	Ghimas S.a.r.l.	A method of keeping mutually incompatible substance within the same container
1,058,734	Hartwin Tackenberg	An improved check-out device for self-service stores and the like
1,062,125	Societe Nationale des Petroles d'Aquitaine	Rotary boring tools operating with jets of fluids
1,067,928	Brown Boveri & Co. Ltd.	Electrical contacts
1,068,310	Brown Boveri & Co. Ltd.	Contact arrangements for gas blast circuit breakers
1,135,094	Rubinetterie Stella S.p.A.	Float-controlled hydraulic valve arrangement
1,144,889	Salsburg Laboratories	Compositions for combating histomoniasis in poultry
1,157,538	Willi Seeber	Fans

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE,
Comptroller

The Patent Office

Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary Answers of interest to trade and industry

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22

Industry and Government policy

The debate in the House of Lords on Industry and Government Policy is reported in *Hansard*, cols 980 to 1002.

THURSDAY, JULY 23

Industrial development

Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Technology, answered questions on industrial development in Northern Ireland and Wales.

Industrial Expansion Act

Mr. Ridley was asked what was the total sum of money that had been invested and not repaid, or definitely committed, under the Industrial Expansion Act 1968 to the latest convenient date.

'Commitments under industrial investment schemes total up to £80 million,' replied Mr. Ridley. 'Expenditure to date amounts to about £43½ million. Repayments of principal are not due to start before late 1971.'

FRIDAY, JULY 24

South African tariffs

Mr. Michael Noble, President of the Board of Trade, was asked what discussions had taken place with the Government of South Africa about tariff charges on British exports, especially textiles and whether these tariffs were within the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The President stated that proposals to increase South African tariffs on particular goods arose from time to time and when necessary the Government made its views known to the South African Government. This had been done during the recent South African review of their tariffs on textiles. South Africa was currently in touch with us and with other countries about revision of certain tariff commitments under GATT. He was not aware that any existing South African tariffs on our exports conflicted with GATT.

The President was also asked what quantitive restrictions were applied by the Government of South Africa to British imports; and what tariffs or other restrictions were applied by HM Government to South African imports to the United Kingdom. In his reply, Mr. Noble said that South Africa had quantitative controls, details of which were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 31, 1969, on certain imports from all countries. Our imports from South Africa were subject to the tariffs applying generally to imports from countries in the Commonwealth Preference Area, to the import controls applicable to the Scheduled Territories, and to quantitative restrictions on cotton textiles.

Pre-packed foodstuffs

A Member asked if legislation would be introduced following metrication to ensure that foodstuffs when pre-packed were sold in multiples of 25 grammes. Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, replied that certain food-stuffs already had to be packed in specified imperial sizes. The Board of Trade were discussing with the manufacturers concerned the sizes in which these products should be packed after metrication All interested parties would be consulted before a final decision was taken. It would be premature at this stage to consider controlling the sizes of the packs of other products after metrication.

Industrial Reorganization Corporation

The following information was given by Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, Minister of Technology, in answer to a request to publish a table of quoted investments held by the Industrial Reorganization Corporation other than loan stocks, showing the cost of each investment and its current value, to the nearest convenient date:

Company	Shares	Cost £'000s	Value at July 22, 1970 £'000s
Chrysler (UK) Ltd.	7,561,140 Preferred Ordinary shares of 4s.	1,512	1,323
George Kent Ltd.	3,017,577 Ordinary shares of 10s. 1,244,180 Deferred Ordinary shares of 10s.	6,504	4,026
†Brown Bayley Steels Ltd.	1,202,000 Ordinary Shares	1,470	1,773
†Ransome, Hoffmann Pollard Ltd.	£8,911,000 Convertible Loan Stock 1,200,000 Deferred Ordinary Shares of 5s. 155,000 Ordinary shares of 5s.	9,631	7,614
Cammell Laird & Co.	4,900,830 Ordinary shares of 5s.	1,225	827

†All the shares and stock in Brown Bayley Steels Ltd., and some of those in Ransome, Hoffmann, Pollard Ltd., are held through the wholly owned and unquoted Brown Bayley Ltd.

½d. price increases

Asked whether he was aware of the growing practice of retail traders in general and petrol companies in particular of illegally quoting the sale price of their goods in halfpennies and then automatically increasing the price to the nearest penny; and what action he proposed to take to prevent this price falsification on all forms of commodities. Mr. Grant replied: 'The recent increases of ½d. per gallon by the petrol companies related only to wholesale prices. So far as the prices charged by retail traders in general are concerned, if anyone has reason to suppose that a trader is giving an indication that the price of goods is less than it really is, and that accordingly there may be a breach of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968, he should report the matter to the local Weights and Measures Authority who have the statutory duty of enforcing the Act.'

Consumer Credit report

In reply to Member's questions, Mr. Grant said that the Board of Trade expected to publish the Crowther Report on Consumer Credit as soon as possible after receiving it.

PARLIAMENTARY ANSWERS ON AVIATION AND SHIPPING

FRIDAY, JULY 24

Hawarden Airport

Asked what was his policy regarding the role of Hawarden Airport in his pattern for civil aviation in the North-West area, Mr. Frederick Corfield, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that this aerodrome, which was leased by Hawker Siddeley Aviation Ltd. from the Ministry of Technology, served the needs of the company and was available to meet the demand for air transport of the surrounding area. He had no reason to suppose that this situation would or should be changed.

Safety arrangements at Turnhouse

In reply to a request that, in view of the recent representations by the British Airline Pilots' Association, he should inquire into the safety arrangements at Turnhouse, Edinburgh, Mr. Corfield said: 'As at other United Kingdom airports the safety arrangements at Turnhouse are kept under continuous review. Turnhouse has a good safety record. To ensure safety during crosswinds and mist it is necessary to divert or cancel services there oftener than is desirable. A surveillance radar has recently been introduced into service and a second instrument landing system has been installed and is expected to be commissioned shortly; these should help to improve regularity of operations.

'The Board of Trade meets representatives of the British Airline Pilots' Association periodically to discuss safety matters; no questions about facilities at Turnhouse have been raised in recent years.'

Comet air disaster

A Member asked whether, during the consultations with the Spanish authorities following the recent air disaster, the airport standards and navigational aids at Gerona Airport had been discussed, in view of representations made by airline pilots. Mr. Corfield replied: 'No. The Accident Investigation Branch of the Board of Trade is assisting the Spanish Authorities with their investigation of the Comet air disaster which occurred near Barcelona. The airport standards and navigational aids at Gerona Airport have so far not been discussed since on the basis of the evidence at present available there is nothing to indicate that the facilities at Gerona have any connection with the Barcelona accident.'

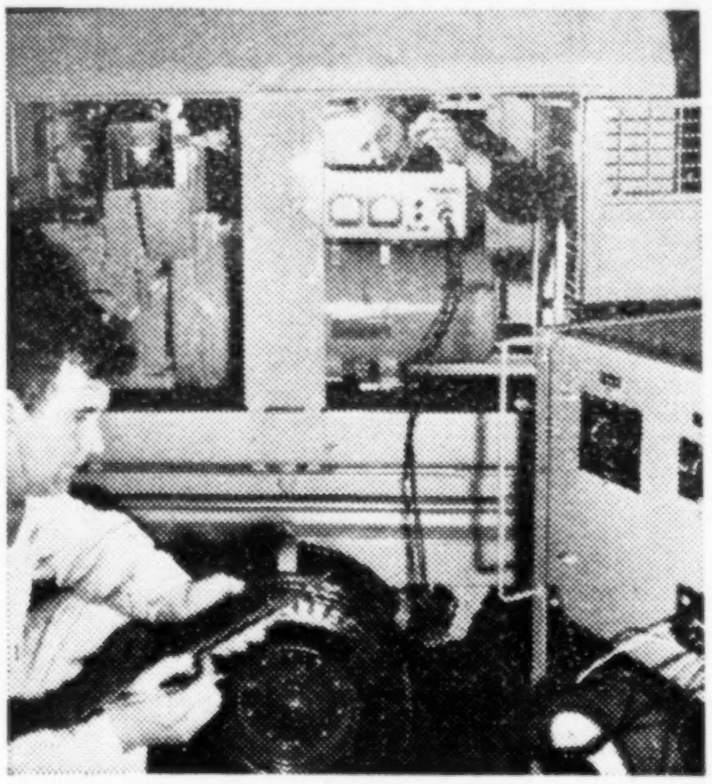
1970 Shipping Act

Mr. Michael Noble, President of the Board of Trade was asked if he would review within a three-year period the penal clauses contained in the Shipping Act 1970. The President replied that he would indeed review the position. Should he then feel that these provisions remained necessary to preserve safety at sea he would not propose any change in them.

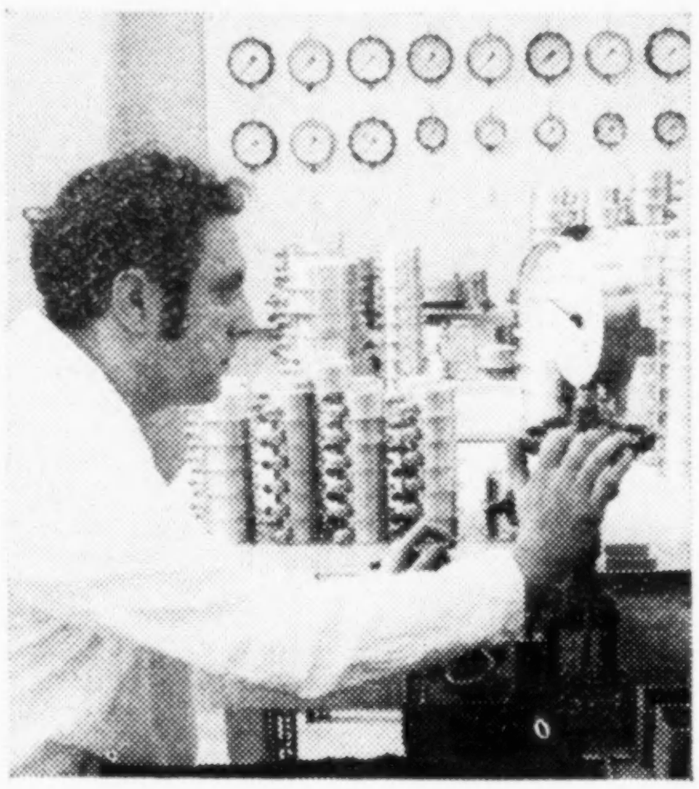
Shipbuilding industry

Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, Minister of Technology, was asked if he intended to introduce legislation to raise the limit for credit guarantees under section 7 of the Shipbuilding Industry Acts, 1967 and 1969. He replied: 'Longer term arrangements in this field are under review and the work put in hand earlier this year has still to be completed. But in the meanwhile we will introduce legislation to raise the limit on these guarantees from £400 million to £600 million.'

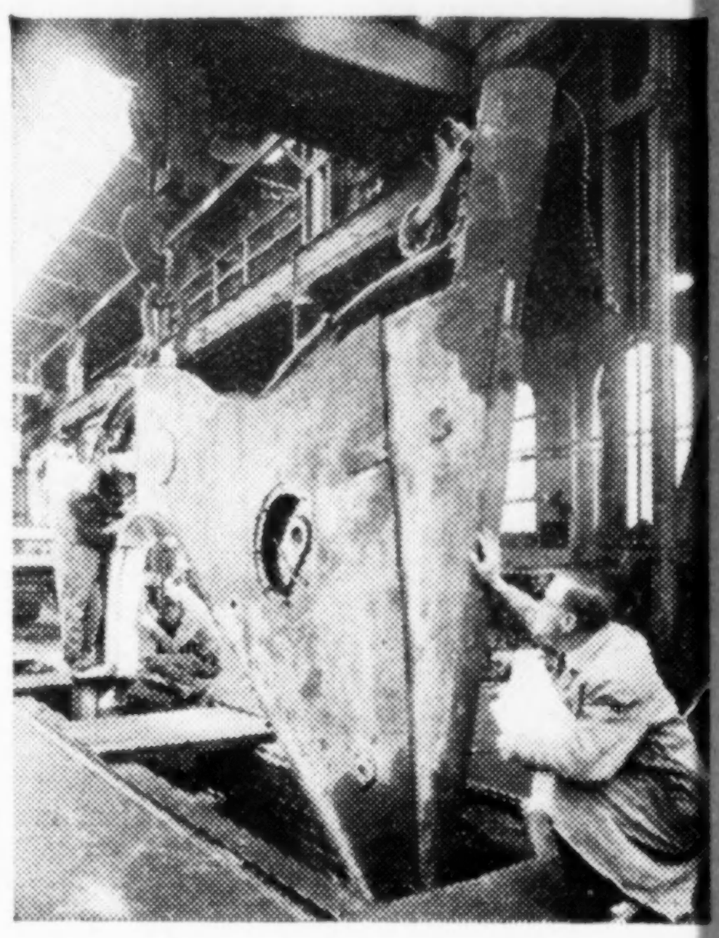
BRITISH TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS GO OVERSEAS



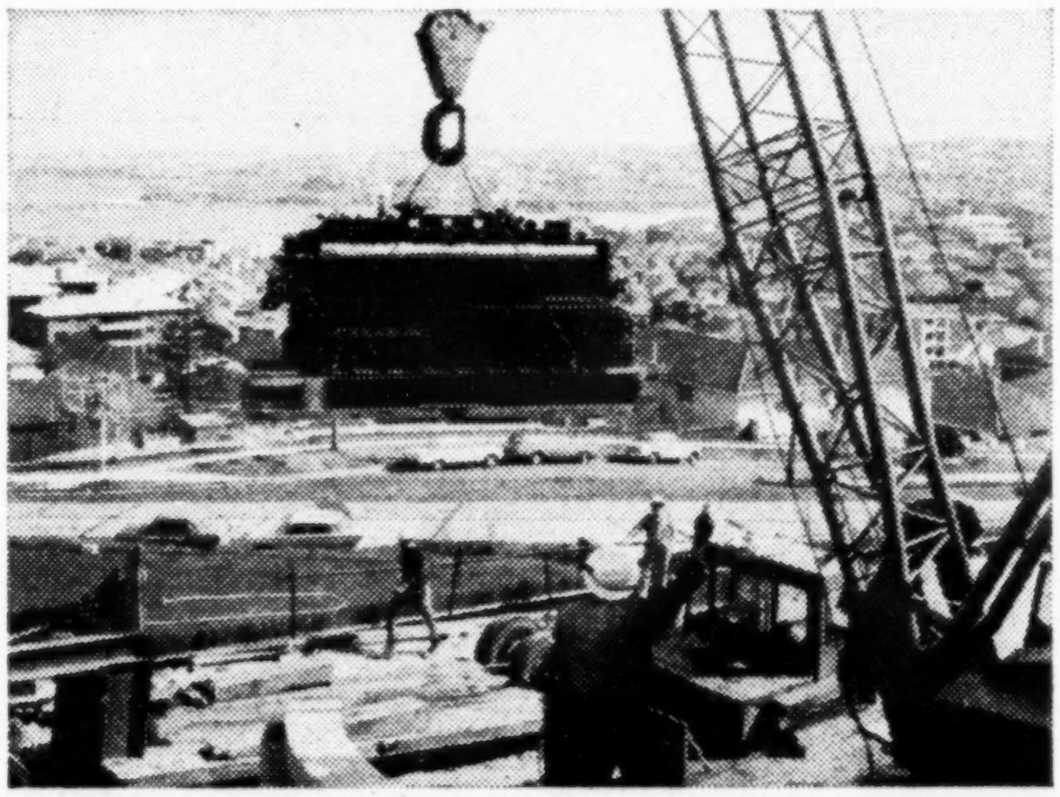
The police force in Chile is being equipped with 60 British-built mobile electricity generating sets for powering radio transmitters. The order, worth over £16,000, was obtained by R. A. Lister & o. Ltd., Hawker Siddeley Diesels company, and is for diesel-driven 3 kW capacity sets. Photograph shows one of the trailer-mounted Lister generating sets receiving a circuit test at the company's Cinderford (Glos.) works.



A batch of 75 bourdon-tube pressure gauges undergoing final calibration prior to despatch to South Africa from the marine and instrument divison of Hattersley Newman Hender Ltd., Nottingham. Batches of similar gauges have also been supplied to Canada and Malaysia for application to a wide variety of components, from air compressors to ventilation equipment.



Designed to slice through the ground at depths of up to 9 ft. and thus create a channel for pipe of up to 18in. in diameter, this 'cutting' blade from a trenchless pipelayer is shown at Hudswell Badger's Leeds factory. The company's Badger system of pipelaying has produced export orders totalling more than £10 million from joint venture concerns in France, Germany, Canada and America.



Installing one of three Lister Blackstone dual fuel engines (each 450 h.p.) at Bondi Waste Water treatment works in Sydney, Australia.

MULTI-CORE TELEPHONE CABLE

A large quantity of multi-core telephone cable of various types available ex-stock for immediate delivery. Core types from 20 wires to 120 pairs. Send for list.

SPRINGFIELD TRADING COMPANY,
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Telephone: 01-272 0099

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Box No. S6958
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Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

REDUNDANT PLANT WANTED:
Machine tools, sheet metal machinery, foundry and forging plant, air compressors, cranes and lifting equipment, electric motors, transformers, switchgear etc.

Specialists in difficult dismantling operations.
Prompt inspection and settlement.

C. M. HARTSHORNE & CO. LTD.,
Shepley, Huddersfield.
Phone Kirkburton 2255.

Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1970	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
August 12	Miscellaneous stores	Ordnance Support Unit RAOC, Reed Hall, Avenue, Colchester, Essex	Fenn, Wright & Co. (Dept. L), 146 High Street, Colchester, Essex (Tel. 73171)

Various vehicles; outboard motors; Kismet steam cleaner; 5-ton ratchet and screw jacks; machine tools; miscellaneous engineers and carpenters tools; prismatic compasses; watches; manila and sisal ropes; scrap aircraft tyres; charging sets; MT and electrical spares; galvanized wire lashings; rescue equipment; greatcoats; denim trousers and blouses; khaki drill trousers; socks and other clothing; web packs; belts, haversacks and anklets; white and coloured blankets; scrap rubber, wood, leather, mixed rags; miscellaneous items of kitchen equipment, crockery and glassware; large quantities of furniture and other items of general stores.

August 18	Miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon	Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester, Oxon. (Tel. 08692 2073)

Bedford fire tenders with Sigmund and Coventry Climax pumps; Coventry Climax Featherweight pumps; Thames 5-ton personnel vans; Lansing Bagnall electric fork lift trucks, 2,000 lb. capacity; Morris 15-cwt. van; storehouse selector trucks; sack trucks; selector trolleys; Tasker semi trailers 8-ton towed roller 19-cwt.; industrial 4-wheeled trailer; electric stacatrucs; 4,000 lbs. miscellaneous MT spares; hydraulic hand truck pallet transporter; tyres; Danarm petrol driven chain saw 39 in.; micrometers; cap badges; enamelled water bottles; miscellaneous rivets, bolts, screws, nails, etc.; screw traversing and hydraulic lifting jacks; miscellaneous household furniture including wardribes; lockers; sideboards; chests of drawers; bedside, writing and other tables; fireside and dining chairs; large quantities of vests and drawers, various sizes; khaki drill trousers and shorts; raincoats; khaki greatcoats, ankle boots; shoes; mattresses; carpets; sheets; scrap hessian and webbing; mixed rags; miscellaneous equipment and other general stores.

August 25-26	Miscellaneous stores	Regional Depot, Ordnance Support Unit RAOC, Barlow, Nr. Selby, Yorks.	Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 52 Merrion Street, Street, Leeds LS2 8JH (Tel. 0532-20898)

Land Rovers; Austin and Thames vans; personnel carriers; minibuses; two-wheeled trailers; Bedford fire tenders; road rollers; diesel and electric fork lift trucks; pallet transporters; drilling and grinding machines; lathes; charging plant; welding plant; compressors; transporting and lifting equipment; shearing machines; degreasing plant; hand cranes; cable; tyres; electrical, signal and wireless equipment; tool kits and hand tools; fire fighting equipment; hydraulic and screw jacks; ironmongery; household and kitchen equipment; steel and wooden boxes; buckets; cooking ranges; portable boilers; heating stoves; Nissen huts; rope; asbestos blankets; rubber gloves; bandages and dressings; hurricane lamps; ladders; shovels; wire slings and towing ropes; generators; concrete mixer; wireless receiving sets; TEXTILES: tents; canvas; packs; haversacks; carpets; curtains; groundsheets; webbing; kit bags; camp equipment; CLOTHING: denim trousers and blouses; firemens trousers and tunics; leggings; berets; battle dress blouses and trousers; greatcoats; skirts; womens leather shoes; raincoats, etc.; HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE: chairs; tables; wardrobes; lockers; chests of drawers; desks; beds, etc.; large quantities of other miscellaneous general stores.

September 8-9	Miscellaneous stores	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Branston, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.	Arnold & Son (Dept. L), 'Modwena House,' 13 Market Place, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs (Tel. 4657)

Bedford fire tenders with Sigmund pumps; Coventry Climax featherweight pumps; Coventry Climax fork lift trucks; 2 and 4-wheeled horse drawn carts; M.T. tyres and scrap aircraft tyres; M.T. spares, scrap textiles; rescue equipment including, axes, asbestos blankets; bond wire, 5-ton ratchet and lever jacks; manila and sisal rope, first aid equipment; miscellaneous engineering stores; various cloths; vests and drawers; electronic equipment; scrap rubber; machine tools; hand tools; miscellaneous clothing; including firemen's clothing; textiles; household and office furniture; kitchen equipment, etc.,; earth moving spares and components; large quantities of miscellaneous general stores.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (postal order only)

SALE BY TENDER

10 GENERATOR SETS

Brush National Gas & Oil Engine Co. diesel engine, static GENERATOR SETS. Each set 120 KW; 415/240 volts; 3-phase; 50 cycles with a Lister single cylinder diesel engine compressor 350 lb. per square inch. Located at Central Engineer Park, Long Marston, Nr. Stratford-upon-Avon. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only, obtainable from Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Army Sales (Sales 4 a ii (A)), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, WC1 V 6HE. Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m., August 27, 1970.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

Sale by Tender

A large quantity of surplus medical stores and equipment including General Issue Instruments; Surgical, Optical and X-Ray appliances; Ward Dispensary, Pathological Laboratory and Dental equipment; Electro-Medical items, etc.

Applications for Tender Documents should be made to: Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division (Disposals), Room 116, Southbridge House, Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1, by not later than September 30, 1970.

NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The National Research Development Corporation provides financial and other support for technological developments of potential commercial importance.

NRDC promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities and elsewhere.

NRDC is participating in joint ventures with industry on an increasing scale. By supporting projects NRDC makes it possible for individual firms or groups of companies to undertake and accelerate the development and production of new products and processes of national importance.

The corporation welcomes submissions in confidence from firms who have promising new projects to launch in any branch of industry or commerce. The conditions for its considering proposals of this kind are set out in a leaflet which may be obtained on application, either by writing to the National Research Development Corporation, PO Box 236, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, or by telephoning 01-828 3400.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

Symbols used in all statistical tables are:—

.. not available
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m. in base year	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1966	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963				
	26,826		21,757	20,125	20,125	11,372	4,916	1,055	1,020	944	1,752	Series in £ million			
1964	105	108·3	107	107	103	..	116	113	119	124	113	642	411	91	50
1965	108	111·7	115	114	105	..	121	124	118	127	117	400	262	49	50
1966	110	113·2	122	120	107	100	124	128	114	128	125	241	147	19	6
1967	112	113·9	127	126	110	101	132	124	120	138	142	169	–39	10	11
1968	115	119·8	135	135	112	104	139	128	141	144	142	155	–47	81	95
1969	117	122·9	142	142	112	103	135	135	144	131	131	305	211	22	37
1968															
1st quarter	115	117·8	133	134	114	105	138	120	135	146	147	–72	–100	8	49
2nd quarter	113	118·8	133	131	109	102	136	120	133	147	143	58	24	23	1
3rd quarter	115	120·7	135	135	112	103	138	128	140	144	138	38	7	12	5
4th quarter	118	122·3	138	138	113	104	145	144	155	141	141	131	23	39	40
1969															
1st quarter	114	121·8	140	138	111	102	131	121	135	136	133	95	103	–14	13
2nd quarter	116	123·2	140	141	113	104	133	135	142	129	129	53	32	– 6	– 3
3rd quarter	117	123·2	142	143	113	103	137	142	151	132	130	—	–24	– 9	– 1
4th quarter	120	123·6	146	146	114	103	136	142	148	126	134	157	100	7	28
1970															
1st quarter	117	124·3	149	148	114	103	131	141	138			– 2	58	–15	–41
1969															
December		124				103									
1970															
January		123				103									
February		124				104									
March		126				103									
April		125 p				103									
May		122 p				105									

	Orders		Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand (end period)	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand (end period)	Retail price Index		Wholesale price index non-food manufacturing		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Imports	Exports‡	
	at 1963 prices	at 1958 prices	Index†	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m. in base year	Dec. 1963	Apr. 1959	16 Jan. 1962		1963	1963	31 Jan. 1956	Series in thousands			1963	1963	series in £ million
											4,983	4,365	
1964	119	124	107·0	*3·3*	103·9	101·9	148·6	362	221	24·566	114	105	–393
1965	123	121	112·1	*4·8*	106·8	104·6	157·9	308	265	24,785	115	113	– 81
1966	118	105	116·5	*3·9*	110·2	107·3	168·5	323	255	24·834	119	122	40
1967	108	114	119·4	*2·5*	108·4	108·2	175·3	512	174	24·475	129	121	–322
1968	108	129	125·0	*4·7*	120·5	112·4	187·3	541	188	24·331	159	150	–297
1969	117	124	131·8	*5·4*	125·0	115·9	197·4	535	200	24,308	167	169	415
1968													
2nd quarter	104	125	125·0	*4·5*	119·5	112·5	185·8	541	185	24,321	158	142	–107
3rd quarter	104	129	125·7	*5·6*	119·3	112·8	187·7	547	189	24,292	161	154	– 10
4th quarter	108	129	127·2	*5·6*	120·4	113·1	191·0	532	202	24,348	160	159	– 68
1969													
1st quarter	111	134	129·7	*6·2*	122·3	114·1	196·7	532	198	24,364	163	159	23
2nd quarter	119	131	131·8	*5·4*	124·2	115·1	195·6	519	202	24,340	169	167	74
3rd quarter	116	131	132·0	*5·0*	126·1	116·5	197·8	547	200	24,268	168	173	147
4th quarter	117	124	133·7	*5·1*	127·3	118·0	201·6	544	199	24,258	169	177	171
1970													
1st quarter	121 r	125 p	136·2	*5·0*	130·1	120·6	209·0	561	192		172	180	144
2nd quarter			139·5	*5·8*	129·1 p	123·3 p	213·8p	563	187		183	182 p	
1970													
January	123 r	127 p	135·5	*5·0*	129·4	119·5	206·5	558	195		167	182	
February	121 r	126 p	136·2	*4·9*	130·0	120·5	209·4	557	192		172	174	
March	121 r	125 p	137·0	*5·1*	130·8	121·6	211·1	567	188		176	185	
April	121 p	124 p	139·1	*5·6*	130·4	122·9	211·8	567	188		180 r	187	
May	123 p	121 p	139·5	*6·1*	129·2 p	123·4 p	214·3	560	187		176 r	174	
June			139·9	*5·9*	127·6 p	123·7 p	215·3	561	187		192	185 p	
July													

† Not seasonally adjusted. ‡ Including re-exports

Industrial countries' trade and production in the first quarter

Exports

THE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED dollar value of exports from the industrial countries increased by 5½ per cent in the first quarter of 1970 (Table 1). Trade between these countries was 5 per cent greater in value than in the fourth quarter of 1969, while their exports to primary producers rose by 6½ per cent. Information so far available for more recent months suggests that the rate of expansion of industrial countries' total exports slackened appreciably in the second quarter. Among the main countries shown in Table 2, there was a particularly marked increase of 11 per cent in exports from Italy during the first quarter. Exports from Canada, Japan and France were from 9 to 10½ per cent greater in value than in the fourth quarter of 1969, while those from the Continental EFTA countries rose by 6½ per cent. Part of the increase in exports in the first quarter from the industrial countries was in non-manufactures and, in the case of Canada, included some recovery in deliveries previously held up by strikes.

(Continued on next page)

Table 1. Industrial countries' trade

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million

	Exports (f.o.b.) to			Imports (c.i.f.) (‡) from		
	World	Industrial countries (†)	Primary producers (†)	World	Industrial countries	Primary producers
1964	27·78	18·93	8·25	28·76	19·70	9·06
1965	30·57	21·29	8·96	31·55	21·94	9·59
1966	33·82	23·83	9·79	35·06	24·59	10·45
1967	35·56	25·25	10·27	36·96	26·07	10·87
1968	40·19	28·78	11·30	41·54	29·59	11·93
1969	46·45	33·74	12·59	48·01	34·67	13·32
1966 1st quarter	32·57	23·14	9·22	34·33	24·05	10·21
2nd quarter	33·50	23·72	9·52	34·56	24·28	10·36
3rd quarter	34·29	24·08	10·04	35·69	24·93	10·74
4th quarter	35·01	24·45	10·36	35·96	25·39	10·63
1967 1st quarter	35·66	25·01	10·52	36·58	25·79	10·76
2nd quarter	35·64	25·09	10·46	36·40	25·84	10·54
3rd quarter	35·50	25·12	10·25	36·74	25·92	10·83
4th quarter	36·04	25·98	9·89	38·32	26·89	11·42
1968 1st quarter	38·11	27·25	10·74	39·59	28·11	11·35
2nd quarter	38·41	27·40	10·97	39·86	28·26	11·66
3rd quarter	41·50	29·66	11·72	42·54	30·25	12·32
4th quarter	42·32	30·47	11·65	43·83	31·47	12·35
1969 1st quarter	42·36	31·04	11·21	44·15	31·48	12·52
2nd quarter	46·79	33·80	13·02	48·21	35·06	13·24
3rd quarter	47·53	34·21	13·06	48·92	35·24	13·72
4th quarter	48·92	35·66	13·08	50·56	36·66	13·92
1970 1st quarter	51·52	37·48	13·91	52·81	38·43	14·31

(†) Excluding United State special category exports (see definitions)
(‡) Imports into Canada and the United States are valued f.o.b.
Source: OECD

Table 2. Export from industrial countries

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million (f.o.b.)

	Total	Canada	United States	Japan	European OECD	United Kingdom	Other EFTA	EEC	France	German Federal Republic	Italy
1964	27·18	1·93	6·56	1·67	17·62	3·20	3·24	10·65	2.25	4·05	1·49
1965	30·57	2·03	6·83	2·11	19·60	3·43	3·56	11·98	2·51	4·47	1·80
1966	33·82	2·39	7·58	2·45	21·41	3·68	3·82	13·16	2·73	5·03	2·01
1967	35·65	2·64	7·88	2·61	22·52	3·61	4·10	14·04	2·85	5·43	2·18
1968	40·19	3·14	8·60	3·24	25·21	3·86	4·53	16·06	3·18	6·21	2·55
1969	46·45	3·44	9·50	4·00	29·51	4·40	5·27	18·96	3·76	7·26	2·93
1966 1st quarter	32·57	2·30	7·37	2·33	20·56	3·58	3·75	12·56	2·65	4·78	1·92
2nd quarter	33·50	2·28	7·55	2·38	21·29	3·50	3·81	13·21	2·76	4·98	2·02
3rd quarter	34·29	2·48	7·65	2·45	21·71	3·73	3·81	13·40	2·77	5·15	2·02
4th quarter	35·01	2·51	7·76	2·59	22·16	3·90	3·95	13·55	2·75	5·23	2·09
1967 1st quarter	35·66	2·65	7·91	2·54	22·56	3·90	3·99	13·87	2·78	5·35	2·18
2nd quarter	35·64	2·64	7·87	2·59	22·54	3·72	4·11	13·52	2·81	5·45	2·14
3rd quarter	35·50	2·54	7·91	2·69	22·35	3·68	3·96	13·83	2·84	5·38	2·12
4th quarter	36·04	2·75	7·90	2·65	22·75	3·12	4·16	14·64	2·98	5·60	2·28
1968 1st quarter	38·11	3·04	8·12	2·87	24·08	3·75	4·25	15·26	3·16	5·80	2·38
2nd quarter	38·41	3·09	8·45	3·23	23·65	3·65	4·32	14·85	2·60	5·81	2·48
3rd quarter	41·50	3·11	9·07	3·30	26·02	3·96	4·51	16·66	3·51	6·38	2·54
4th quarter	42·32	3·28	8·68	3·50	26·86	4·08	4·61	17·30	3·43	6·77	2·75
1969 1st quarter	42·36	3·47	7·76	3·73	27·40	4·07	4·94	17·50	3·59	6·43	2·87
2nd quarter	46·79	3·37	10·04	3·95	29·45	4·29	5·06	19·07	3·82	7·27	3·09
3rd quarter	47·53	3·38	10·04	4·13	29·97	4·59	5·16	19·13	3·63	7·36	3·01
4th quarter	48·92	3·58	10·06	4·18	31·00	4·66	5·35	19·98	3·90	7·95	2·77
1970 1st quarter	51·52	3·91	10·48	4·61	32·50	4·72	5·71	20·99	4·28	8·08	3·08
2nd quarter	..	..	..	..	..	4·76 p	..	..	..	..	..

Sources: United Kingdom: Board of Trade
Other countries: OECD

INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES, TRADE AND PRODUCTION, *continued*

Exports of manufactured goods

Preliminary figures indicate that there was a further marked slowing-down in the rate of expansion of trade in manufactured goods in the first quarter of 1970. Exports by the 11 main manufacturing countries in Table 3 are estimated to have increased by 1½ per cent, as compared with 2½ per cent in the fourth quarter and 5 per cent in the third quarter of 1969. The estimates for most of the separate countries are not seasonally adjusted but the figures suggest that there was some growth in deliveries from Canada, Italy and France and rather less elsewhere. Exports from the United Kingdom rose by a little less than 1 per cent.

Imports

The seasonally adjusted value of industrial countries' total imports in the first quarter of this year (Table 1) was 4½ per cent greater than in the fourth quarter of 1969, reflecting a 5 per cent increase in imports from other industrial countries and a 3 per cent rise in those from primary producers. Imports into Japan and the German Federal Republic (Table 4) increased by 8 per cent and those into the United States, Italy and France by 3 to 4 per cent. United Kingdom imports were only some 2 per cent greater than in the fourth quarter of 1969 while those by Canada fell by 1 per cent.

Primary producers and world trade

Preliminary figures in Table 5 suggest that, after declining in the fourth quarter of 1969, primary producers' exports showed little change in the first quarter of 1970. World exports are thus esti-

Table 3. Imports into industrial countries

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million (c.i.f.)

	Total	Canada (†)	United States (†)	Japan	European OECD	United Kingdom	Other EFTA	EEC	France	German Federal Republic	Italy
1964	28·76	1·74	4·68	1·99	20·41	3·99	4·04	11·23	2·52	3·65	1·81
1965	31·55	2·00	5·32	2·04	22·19	4·03	4·43	12·25	2·59	4·37	1·84
1966	35·06	2·28	6·71	2·38	24·01	4·16	4·75	13·42	2·97	4·51	2·15
1967	36·96	2·56	6·71	2·92	24·77	4·42	4·99	13·77	3·10	4·34	2·46
1968	41·54	2·86	8·28	3·25	27·15	4·74	5·28	15·50	3·50	5·04	2·56
1969	48·01	3·29	9·01	3·76	31·95	5·00	6·10	18·94	4·35	6·23	3·11
1966 1st quarter	34·33	2·22	6·01	2·24	23·87	4·27	4·64	13·22	2·84	4·60	2·07
2nd quarter	34·56	2·21	6·25	2·31	23·79	4·13	4·67	13·33	2·93	4·54	2·08
3rd quarter	35·69	2·27	6·68	2·43	24·32	4·31	4·77	13·56	3·04	4·45	2·19
4th quarter	35·96	2·44	6·67	2·56	24·29	3·95	5·00	13·65	3·11	4·47	2·26
1967 1st quarter	36·58	2·49	6·69	2·73	24·66	4·42	4·98	13·60	3·19	4·25	2·36
2nd quarter	36·40	2·54	6·50	2·87	24·49	4·45	4·93	13·43	2·97	4·23	2·36
3rd quarter	36·74	2·57	6·62	2·95	24·60	4·36	5·00	13·58	3·09	4·27	2·45
4th quarter	38·32	2·50	7·12	3·14	25·56	4·47	4·94	14·55	3·19	4·61	2·67
1968 1st quarter	39·59	2·80	7·85	3·11	25·82	4·66	5·01	14·54	3·29	4·75	2·25
2nd quarter	39·86	2·75	8·12	3·12	25·87	4·62	5·06	14·48	2·96	4·83	2·55
3rd quarter	42·54	2·79	8·53	3·31	27·91	4·80	5·28	16·10	3·78	5·19	2·67
4th quarter	43·83	3·08	8·48	3·43	28·85	4·88	5·43	16·65	3·97	5·33	2·77
1969 1st quarter	44·15	3·27	7·66	3·45	29·78	4·88	5·47	17·48	4·06	5·79	2·84
2nd quarter	48·21	3·28	9·64	3·46	31·82	5·04	5·86	18·93	4·45	6·13	3·10
3rd quarter	48·92	3·24	9·33	4·04	32·30	5·01	6·09	19·19	4·40	6·20	3·23
4th quarter	50·56	3·36	9·38	4·10	33·73	5·05	6·52	19·99	4·36	6·77	3·29
1970 1st quarter	52·81	3·32	9·72	4·44	35·32	5·14	6·95	21·00	4·48	7·32	3·41
2nd quarter	..	..	..	..	..	5·19 p	..	..	..	..	..

(†) Canadian and United States imports are valued f.o.b.
Sources: United Kindom: Board of Trade
Other countries: OECD

Table 4. Exports or manufactures by the main manufacturing co untries

Quarters or quarterly averages — US $ thousand million (f.o.b.)

	Total (†) (seasonally adjusted)	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)	Canada	United States (†)	Japan	Sweden	Switzerland	Belgium – Luxembourg	France	German Federal Republic	Italy	Nether-lands
1964	18·59	2·64	0·86	3·99	1·52	0·62	0·60	1·13	1·62	3·60	1·17	0·83
1965	20·75	2·87	0·95	4·21	1·94	0·69	0·67	1·30	1·83	3·98	1·40	0·91
1966	23·23	3·07	1·20	4·69	2·26	0·76	0·75	1·40	1·99	4·50	1·60	1·00
1967	24·86	3·03	1·47	5·07	2·45	0·83	0·80	1·44	2·11	4·87	1·75	1·06
1968	28·62	3·25	1·83	5·78	3·05	0·91	0·90	1·67	2·35	5·57	2·10	1·22
1969	33·52	3·75	2·12	6·47	3·74	1·07	1·05	2·07	2·76	6·56	2·44	1·49
1966 1st quarter	22·19	2·97	1·08	4·55	1·93	0·73	0·69	1·36	1·93	4·22	1·50	0·94
2nd quarter	22·59	2·90	1·18	4·79	2·17	0·78	0·74	1·40	2·10	4·38	1·65	1·03
3rd quarter	23·63	3·15	1·15	4·45	2·35	0·66	0·72	1·28	1·82	4·45	1·57	0·98
4th quarter	24·51	3·27	1·40	4·95	2·60	0·88	0·83	1·57	2·11	4·96	1·69	1·05
1967 1st quarter	24·54	3·24	1·38	5·10	2·13	0·78	0·74	1·47	2·08	4·66	1·73	1·05
2nd quarter	25·03	3·15	1·53	5·34	2·39	0·92	0·79	1·46	2·18	4·91	1·77	1·08
3rd quarter	24·79	3·10	1·34	4·73	2·58	0·70	0·74	1·22	1·90	4·62	1·66	1·03
4th quarter	25·08	2·62	1·64	5·14	2·70	0·93	0·90	1·59	2·28	5·29	1·82	1·09
1968 1st quarter	26·90	3·15	1·73	5·32	2·43	0·86	0·82	1·65	2·42	5·21	1·97	1·17
2nd quarter	27·00	3·09	1·88	5·99	2·99	0·89	0·86	1·64	1·95	5·09	2·05	1·16
3rd quarter	29·83	3·33	1·69	5·75	3·19	0·88	0·88	1·57	2·35	5·51	2·04	1·21
4th quarter	30·76	3·42	2·03	6·04	3·57	1·01	1·04	1·85	2·67	6·46	2·33	1·35
1969 1st quarter	30·26	3·45	2·00	5·59	3·16	1·00	0·94	1·91	2·64	5·76	2·38	1·35
2nd quarter	33·20	3·65	2·18	6·96	3·60	1·08	1·02	2·05	2·87	6·43	2·61	1·47
3rd quarter	34·88	3·94	2·09	6·36	3·95	0·97	1·02	1·94	2·45	6·41	2·48	1·48
4th quarter	35·73	3·97	2·23	6·97	4·26	1·23	1·22	2·38	3·06	7·62	2·31	1·64
1970 1st quarter	36·20 p	4·00	2·35 p	7·14	3·88	1·20	1·04 p	2·20 p	3·18 p	7·04	2·50 p	1·56
2nd quarter	..	4·04 p	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(†) Excluding United States special category exports (see definitions)
Sources: United Kingdom and Total: Board of Trade
United States: Department of Commerce
Other countries: OECD

mated to have increased by 4 per cent in the first quarter as compared with 2 per cent in the last quarter of 1969.

Industrial production

The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production in the industrial countries, which had remained unchanged between the third and fourth quarters of last year, advanced by 2 points in the first quarter of 1970. This was due mainly to a continued upward movement in production in the EEC, Japan and Canada, offset to some extent by a further slight decline in industrial output in the United States.

Definitions

In this article, the *industrial countries* comprise all members of the OECD. All other countries are described as *primary producers*. The Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Cuba, the People's Republic of China, North Korea and North Vietnam are excluded as reporting countries, but are included as markets for exports and as suppliers of imports.

EXPORT HANDBOOKS

The Board of Trade has issued four Export Handbooks – 'Services for British Exporters', 'ECGD Credit Insurance and Financial Support Services', 'Organization for Overseas Marketing' and 'Agency Legislation and Practice Abroad'. Together they contain over 300 pages of information that every exporter should have. To get as many free copies of these four Handbooks as you require for day-to-day use by your export staff, write now to Information Division, United Kingdom Publicity Section (707), *Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.*

Table 5. World trade

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million

	Exports (f.o.b.) from			*Volume of woeld exports 1963 = 100*	Imports (c.i.f.) † into		
	World	Industrial countries	Primary producers		World	Industrial countries	Primary producers
1964	37·90	27·78	10·12	*110*	39·53	28·76	10·77
1965	41·18	30·57	10·61	*118*	43·07	31·55	11·52
1966	45·18	33·82	11·36	*127*	47·21	35·06	12·15
1967	47·50	35·65	11·85	*133*	49·83	36·96	12·87
1968	53·00	40·19	12·81	*150*	55·26	41·54	13·72
1969	60·54	46·45	14·09	*166*	62·67	48·01	14·66
1966 1st quarter	43·82	32·57	11·25	*124*	46·33	34·33	12·00
2nd quarter	44·88	35·50	11·38	*125*	46·29	34·56	11·73
3rd quarter	45·76	34·29	11·47	*128*	48·02	35·69	12·33
4th quarter	46·45	35·01	11·44	*130*	48·60	35·96	12·64
1967 1st quarter	47·39	35·66	11·73	*132*	49·46	36·58	12·88
2nd quarter	47·32	35·64	11·68	*133*	49·42	36·40	13·02
3rd quarter	47·30	35·50	11·80	*133*	49·33	36·74	12·59
4th quarter	48·20	36·04	12·16	*135*	51·13	38·32	12·81
1968 1st quarter	50·34	38·11	12·23	*144*	52·81	39·59	13·22
2nd quarter	58·01	38·41	12·60	*145*	53·30	39·86	13·44
3rd quarter	54·55	41·50	13·05	*155*	56·43	42·54	13·89
4th quarter	55·61	42·32	13·29	*158*	58·18	43·83	14·35
1969 1st quarter	55·16	42·36	12·80	*155*	58·11	44·15	13·96
2nd quarter	60·67	46·79	13·88	*167*	62·63	48·21	14·42
3rd quarter	62·29	47·53	14·76	*171*	64·20	48·92	15·28
4th quarter	63·39	48·92	14·47	*171*	65·57	50·56	15·01
1970 1st quarter	66·02 p	51·52 p	14·50 p	..	68·01 p	52·81 p	15·20 p

(†) Imports into Canada and the United States are valued f.o.b.
Sources: Industrial conutries: OECD
Primary producers: International Monetary Fund (seasonally adjusted by the Board of Trade)
Volume index: United Nations (seasonally adjusted by the Board of Trade)

Table 6. Index numbers of industrial production

Seasonally adjusted — 1963 = 100

	Industrial countries	Canada	United States	Japan	European OECD	United Kingdom	Sweden	EEC	France	German Federal Republic	Italy
Weights	100·0	3·5	51·0	5·7	39·8	8·6	1·6	25·0	7·8	10·6	4·0
1964	108	110	106	116	107	108	110	107	108	108	101
1965	115	119	115	120	112	111	119	111	109	114	106
1966	123	128	126	136	118	113	124	117	117	116	118
1967	126	130	127	162	119	113	127	119	120	114	128
1968	135	137	133	190	128	119	134	129	126	128	136
1969	144	144	139	222	148	123	144	143	142	144	140
1966 1st quarter	121	127	123	126	117	114	123	116	114	118	114
2nd quarter	122	128	125	132	117	113	123	117	116	118	116
3rd quarter	124	128	127	139	118	114	123	118	119	116	121
4th quarter	125	129	128	146	117	111	125	117	119	114	121
1967 1st quarter	124	129	127	151	117	111	127	117	119	112	126
2nd quarter	124	130	126	157	118	112	128	116	118	111	128
3rd quarter	126	131	127	166	119	112	127	119	120	114	127
4th quarter	129	132	129	174	123	115	130	123	123	120	131
1968 1st quarter	131	133	130	177	124	117	129	125	127	120	133
2nd quarter	132	136	132	187	123	118	135	122	108	127	135
3rd quarter	136	138	133	194	130	120	137	131	132	129	136
4th quarter	139	142	135	203	135	122	140	137	138	135	141
1969 1st quarter	141	145	137	205	137	122	142	140	139	140	143
2nd quarter	144	144	139	218	140	123	146	144	142	144	145
3rd quarter	146	142	140	227	141	124	148	144	143	144	143
4th quarter	146	145	138	238	143	124	152	145	145	150	131
1970 1st quarter	148	148	137	244	148	125	151	153	149	155	150

Source: OECD

United Kingdom trade in the first half of 1970

Provisional figures for United Kingdom trade in June were published on July 14 and an article appeared in the Journal *dated July 22; this article provides a more detailed analysis of trends. The usual article on unit values will be published later this month.*

SUMMARY

EXPORTS HAVE continued moderately upwards, the increase reflecting higher prices. The rate of growth this year has slowed down, partly because of markedly lower shipments to North America in the second quarter. Imports have risen appreciably during the first half year, partly owing to exceptional increases in arrivals from Canada after strikes and the arrival of the three Boeing 747 aircraft in the second quarter. In addition there appears to have been an erratically high import figure in June which was a factor in raising the average for the second quarter. Largely reflecting the rise in imports, the visible trade balance in the second quarter was in deficit by £27 million a month after a surplus averaging £11 million a month in the first quarter. Over the first half year as a whole there was a visible trade deficit of £8 million a month. With the surplus on invisibles estimated by the Central Statistical Office to be running at £40 million a month, the current account in the second quarter was probably in moderate surplus and for the first half year as a whole in substantial surplus.

Exports

Exports averaged £662 million a month, seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter compared with a rate of £656 million in the first. The increase of 1 per cent between the two periods was due to higher prices. The volume of exports in the second quarter continued at the high level reached in the three preceding quarters.

The value of deliveries to North America fell by 8 per cent between the first and second quarters of this year; shipments to both United States and Canada were lower. Deliveries to Western Europe and the sterling area have continued to rise and were 4 per cent and 3 per cent higher respectively in the second quarter. In the commodity pattern of trade, exports of chemicals and metals were both higher, but there was a fall in exports of road motor vehicles. For most other main commodity classes, including machinery, exports in the second quarter were little changed from their average levels in the first three months of this year.

The slower growth in the value of exports in the first half of 1970 was associated with a reduction in the rate of expansion in

TABLE 1A

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.§	Imports c.i.f.		Visible trade balances§†
		Total	Excl. US military aircraft, etc.	
1968	547 (536)	658	646	– 44 (-55)
1969	615 (611)	694	678	– 8 (–12)
1968 1st quarter	532 (521)	647	641	– 47 (–57)
2nd quarter	516 (506)	642	633	– 64 (–74)
3rd quarter	562 (550)	666	654	– 37 (–48)
4th quarter	578 (567)	678	657	– 31 (–42)
1969 1st quarter	577 (565)	677	660	– 31 (–43)
2nd quarter	608 (596)	700	678	– 18 (–30)
3rd quarter	631 (637)	696	680	+ 7 (+13)
4th quarter	645 (648)	701	693	+10 (+13)
1970 1st quarter	656	714	712	+11
2nd quarter	662	758 r	755 r	– 27 pr
1970 January	663	693	692	+36
February	634	715	713	– 8
March	672	731	730	+ 4
April	679	748 r	745 r	– 6 pr
May	633	730 r	727 r	– 28 pr
June	672	797 r	792 r	– 47 pr
1st quarter	656	714	712	+11
2nd quarter	662	758	755	– 27
1st half	659	736	733	– 8

† Excluding transactions relating to US military aircraft financed by Exim bank credit. (See Note 2 (b).)
§ Including adjustments for special factors affecting the recording of exports: figures excluding the adjustments are shown in brackets
p Provisional estimates
r Revised estimates

TABLE 1B. Three-monthly averages§

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

1969 July	617	706	682	– 13
August	633	706	686	0
September	631	696	680	+ 7
October	641	694	681	+18
November	640	696	687	+12
December	645	701	693	+10
1970 January	653	698	694	+20
February	647	704	702	+11
March	656	714	712	+11
April	662	732	729	– 3
May	661	736	734	– 10
June	662	758	755	– 27

§ Average of month shown and two preceding months. (See Note 2 (c).)

TABLE 1C

Recorded values — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.†	Imports c.i.f.	
		Total	Excl. US military aircraft, etc.
1968 1st quarter	522·3	665·1	658·6
2nd quarter	522·3	646·1	637·6
3rd quarter	524·3	649·3	636·9
4th quarter	575·7	672·0	650·8
1969 1st quarter	555·5	687·2	670·9
2nd quarter	618·8	706·0	684·1
3rd quarter	611·3	676·7	661·2
4th quarter	660·3	704·6	696·3
1970 1st quarter	649·5	715·4	713·5
2nd quarter	688·0	785·0	781·8
April	690·5	808·4	806·2
May	672·2	749·5	746·4
June	698·9	819·3	815·2

† No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports

EXPORT INFORMATION CENTRE

The Export Information Centre of the Board of Trade's Export Services Division is at 50 Ludgate Hill, London, one minute's walk from St. Paul's. It provides traders with a street-level inquiry point where they can find what services are available for dealing with export problems. The centre is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

world trade. It is also probable that after broadly holding our share of trade in manufactures in 1969, there was some slight fall in our share in the first quarter of this year but it would be premature, on the basis of the provisional figures for a single quarter, to judge whether this marked a trend.

Up to the end of last year, statistics of prices, export unit values and unit wage costs suggested that the competitive advantage to British exports conferred by devaluation had been broadly maintained. In the first half of this year, however, our export prices have been increasing somewhat faster than in 1969. It is not known how strongly our competitors' prices have continued to rise in recent months but it is evident that a continuation of the present trend in United Kingdom costs and prices could adversely affect future export business.

Table 1D. Changes in value, volume and unit values of exports and imports

Seasonally adjusted except unit values — monthly averages

	Exports f.o.b.			Imports c.i.f. excluding US military aircraft, etc.			Terms of trade§
	Value	Volume Index	Unit Value Index	Value	Volume Index	Unit Value Index	
1967	£m.	1961=100		£m.	1961=100		1961=100
1st qtr.	465	*128*	*114*	525	*132*	*108*	*105*
2nd qtr.	443	*123*	*114*	525	*133*	*107*	*106*
3rd qtr.	438	*119*	*115*	515	*126*	*108*	*106*
October			*116*			*110*	*105*
4th qtr.	398	*106*	*116*	566	*134*	*113*	*103*
1968							
1st qtr.	521	*134*	*121*	641	*144*	*120*	*101*
2nd qtr.	506	*130*	*123*	634	*141*	*121*	*102*
3rd qtr.	551	*139*	*125*	654	*144*	*122*	*103*
4th qtr.	567	*140*	*126*	655	*144*	*123*	*103*
1969	565	*138*	*128*	660	*143*	*124*	*103*
2nd qtr.	596	*148*	*128*	678	*146*	*125*	*102*
3rd qtr.	637	*158*	*128*	680	*146*	*127*	*101*
4th qtr.	648	*157*	*129*	693	*147*	*129*	*100*
1970							
1st qtr.	656	*157*	*131*	712	*151*	*131*	*100*
2nd qtr.	662	*157*	*134*p	755	*159*p	*132*p	*101*p
% increase Oct. 1967-2nd qtr. 1970			*16*			*20*	*– 4*

§ Export Unit Value Index as percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.
p Provisional estimates based largely on information up to May.
Firm figures for June and the second quarter will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* later this month.

Imports

Imports in the second quarter averaged £755 million a month (seasonally adjusted and excluding United States military aircraft, etc.); inclusive of these aircraft, the monthly average was £758 million. (These figures have been revised downwards by nearly £4 million a month from the provisional estimates, following receipt of amended values in the recorded figures for the quarter. There are corresponding revisions to the visible trade deficit.)

By value, imports were 6 per cent higher than the first quarter average of £712 million a month. Most of the increase was in the volume of arrivals, with import prices only slightly higher. The high average level of imports in the quarter was partly influenced by the variable sequence of monthly figures with a particularly high total in June. Over the first half year, imports averaged £733 million a month, 7 per cent higher than in the second half of last year.

More than half of the rise in imports between the two quarters was in industrial materials with arrivals of basic materials and semi-manufactures contributing about equally to the increase of £23 million a month (7 per cent). There were marked increases in imports of timber, metal ores and non-ferrous metals, largely reflecting the recovery in imports from Canada following the settlement of mineworkers' and dockers' strikes there. There were also higher imports of iron and steel. Most of the remaining increase in imports was in finished manufactures, which were £14 million a month (9 per cent) higher than in the first quarter. Part of this increase represented the arrival of the three Boeing 747 aircraft which contributed £9 million a month to the second quarter average. Imports of machinery and road motor vehicles also increased but arrivals of ships and aircraft other than Boeings were lower than in the first quarter. Other changes were relatively small.

In the area pattern of imports, there were increases in the second quarter from all main sources, with the exceptionally high arrivals in June contributing and possibly reflecting some acceleration in arrivals of food and manufactures, especially on the shorter sea routes (from Western Europe and North America), in anticipation of the United Kingdom dock strikes which commenced in July.

VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE

The visible trade balance in the second quarter was in deficit by £27 million a month, seasonally adjusted and excluding United States military aircraft. The decrease from the surplus of £11 million a month in the first quarter reflected the movement in imports. For the first half year as a whole there was a deficit averaging £8 million a month. In addition to visible trade, the current account of the balance of payments includes net invisible earnings. These are estimated by the Central Statistical Office to have been running recently at about £40 million a month.

The third element making up the full current account is the payment for United States military aircraft. These payments, which differ from the value of arrivals, averaged £2 million a month in the second half of 1969, but were neglible in the first half of this year. The payments have been made largely out of corresponding loans from the Export-Import Bank which are included as a credit in the capital account of the balance of payments.

(Continued on next page)

EXPORT PUBLICITY FOR INDUSTRY

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office:

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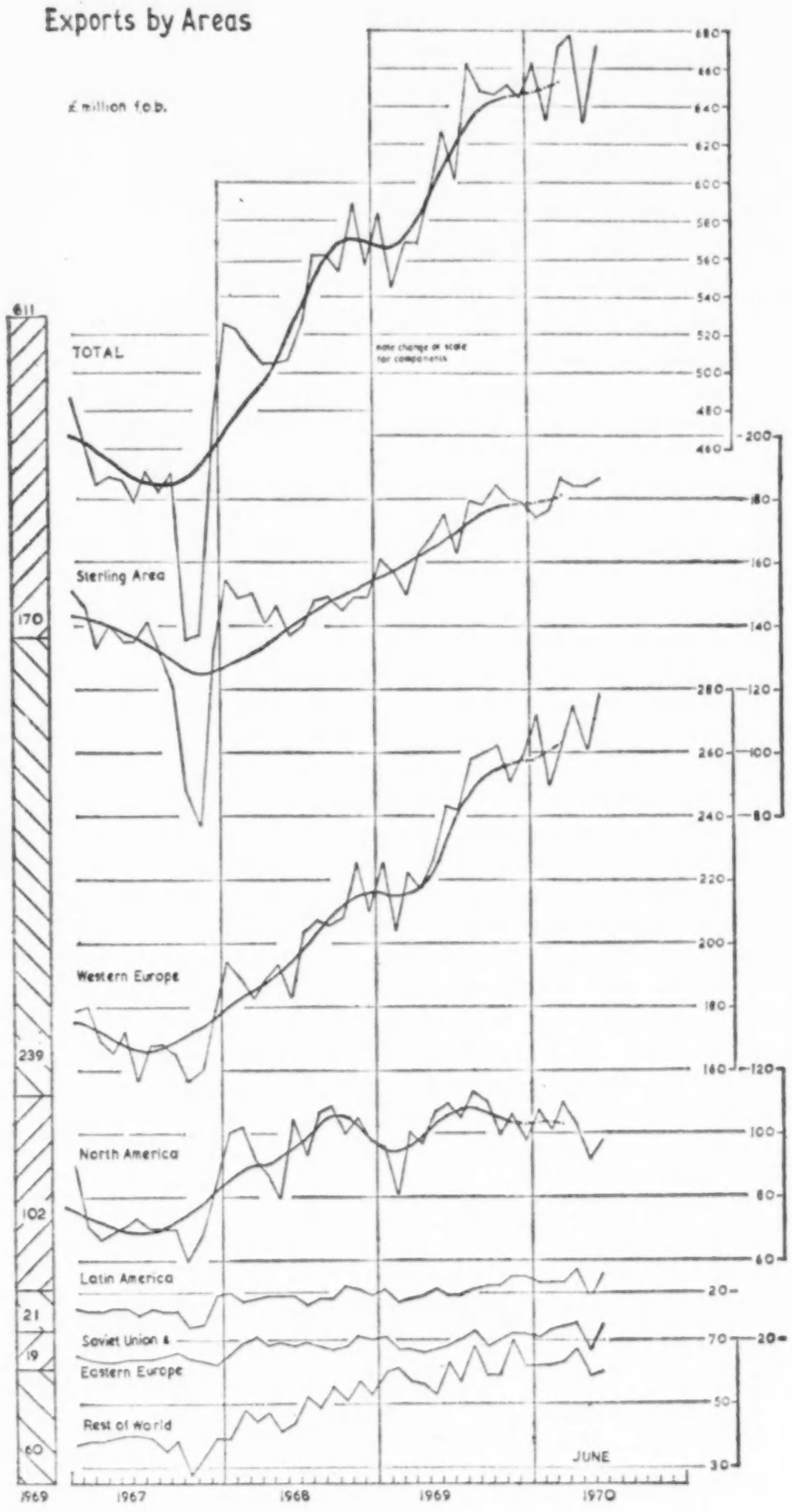
WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Idris Evans, MVO, Director, Welsh Information Division, 42 Park Place, Cardiff, CF1 3PY (0222 28066 – Telex 49327).

UK TRADE, *continued*



AREA PATTERN OF EXPORTS

Western Europe

Exports to Western Europe increased by 4 per cent by value between the first and second quarters of this year. The growth in the volume of deliveries, however, has slowed down markedly compared with the rapid increase during 1969. This may reflect a slackening in the rate of growth of imports into Western Europe since the beginning of this year.

Exports to the EEC grew by 3 per cent between the two quarters with machinery and non-ferrous metals both increasing substantially. Deliveries to Western Germany, where the economy is still expanding vigorously, were 6 per cent higher; non-ferrous metals increased particularly sharply. There was also a considerable increase in shipments to Italy (9 per cent), and exports to the Netherlands were 3 per cent higher. Exports to France rose by 4 per cent, largely reflecting increased deliveries of non-electrical machinery, but the average level in the second quarter was, nevertheless, still below the level in the third quarter of last year. Shipments to Belgium showed little change between the first and second quarters but diamond exports, which account for about one-third of the total, were fairly low in the latter period.

There was a further rise of 4 per cent in exports to the EFTA countries in the second quarter following a sharp increase in the first quarter. The rise has been mainly due to the exceptionally large increase in exports to Sweden. Following the strong recovery in the first quarter from the low level towards the end of 1969, there was a further rise in deliveries to Sweden of 14 per cent in the second quarter of this year, which included a particularly strong increase in machinery exports. There was also a rise in exports to Norway in the second quarter partly due to higher deliveries of ships. Deliveries to other EFTA countries were little changed.

Exports to the rest of Western Europe fell by 5 per cent. Shipments to Spain, our largest market in this group, were lower and there was also a fall in deliveries of ships to Greece.

North America

Exports to North America fell by 8 per cent in the second quarter compared with the previous quarter. Although the United States gross national product continued to rise in current prices, in real terms it levelled out in the second quarter after falling in the two previous quarters, but imports into the United States in the second quarter rose by 3 per cent. United Kingdom exports to that country fell by £6 million a month (8 per cent) in the second quarter, reflecting lower deliveries of road motor vehicles which were affected by strikes and of diamonds which vary sharply from quarter to quarter.

Exports to Canada have moved highly erratically in the last few quarters and in the second quarter they were also 8 per cent below the level in the previous quarter.

Sterling Area

After falling slightly in the first quarter there was a rise in exports to the sterling area of 3 per cent, mostly reflecting higher prices.

Exports to the developed sterling countries rose by 4 per cent in the second quarter, with an important contribution from increased deliveries of ships and aircraft. The strong economic expansion in the Irish Republic has provided a rapidly growing market for United Kingdom goods and in the second quarter there was

Table A. United Kingdom exports: areas

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million f.o.b. per month

	1969				1970						
	Year	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	April	May	June	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	1st half
STERLING AREA	170	169	173	181	180	184	184	185	180	184	182
Australia	27	27	26	29	29	27	33	29	29	29	29
New Zealand	10	10	10	11	10	11	12	9	10	11	10
Republic of South Africa	24	25	25	26	26	28	27	27	26	27	26
Irish Republic	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	30	31	31
WESTERN EUROPE	239	229	253	257	262	275	260	278	262	272	267
EEC	127	121	133	139	139	143	136	150	139	144	141
EFTA	90	87	95	96	102	110	103	105	102	106	104
Other	22	21	23	23	23	23	21	22	23	22	23
NORTH AMERICA	102	104	109	102	107	103	92	98	107	98	102
USA and Dependencies	76	79	81	78	82	79	73	75	82	76	79
Canada	26	25	28	24	24	24	20	23	24	22	23
LATIN AMERICA	21	20	20	24	23	27	18	27	23	24	23
SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE	19	17	20	21	23	25	17	25	23	22	23
REST OF WORLD	60	57	61	64	63	67	59	61	63	62	62
TOTAL	611	596	637	648	656	679	632	672	656	662	659

a further increase (of 3 per cent) in our exports to that country. Exports to South Africa resumed their growth in the second quarter, following the pause in the first quarter of this year, and deliveries to New Zealand recovered from the low first quarter total. There was a moderate increase in exports to Australia between the latest two quarters, although this was more than accounted for by the inclusion of a ship in the total for the second quarter. Shipments to the developing sterling area rose by 4 per cent between the latest two quarters. Exports increased strongly to the Commonwealth Asian countries, particularly India and Malaysia. There was little change in deliveries to Nigeria, our

(Continued on next page)

Table 2

United Kingdom exports by areas and countries: Sterling Area

quarters or quarterly averages

seasonally adjusted figures are in brackets

percentage increase on a year earlier in italics — £ million f.o.b.

	2nd half 1969		1st quarter 1970		2nd quarter 1970	
COMMONWEALTH EUROPE	15·4	*17*	13·9	*13*	14·3	*10*
Cyprus	7·5	*12*	6·2	*8*	6·0	*5*
OTHER WESTERN HEMISPHERE	35·1	*31*	32·2	*27*	33·7	*15*
Jamaica	10·1	*35*	8·7	*22*	9·5	*9*
Trinidad	6·8	*15*	6·9	*23*	6·6	*6*
AUSTRALASIA & PACIFIC	117·8	*11*	116·7	*9*	123·4	*9*
Australia	83·2 [82]	*6*	85·7 [87]	*10*	87·0 [88]	*10*
New Zealand	31·8 [32]	*25*	28·2 [29]	*2*	33·8 [32]	*10*
COMMONWEALTH ASIA	88·7	*16*	85·9	*10*	96·3	*13*
India	16·0	*–4*	14·6	*– 9*	20·2	*6*
Pakistan	13·8	*14*	11·9	*– 7*	13·3	*—*
Ceylon	7·8	*18*	5·5	*–20*	5·0	*–28*
Malaysia	12·7	*13*	13·7	*32*	16·2	*36*
Singapore	14·1	*46*	14·8	*44*	15·4	*26*
Hong Kong	23·7	*19*	24·3	*15*	25·2	*23*
COMMONWEALTH WEST AFRICA	34·6	*30*	38·5	*21*	40·6	*26*
Sierra Leone	3·7	*34*	3·2	*9*	3·2	*– 9*
Ghana	10·0	*24*	9·5	*6*	11·0	*27*
Nigeria	20·4	*33*	25·2	*31*	25·9	*33*
OTHER COMMONWEALTH AFRICA	31·7	*7*	35·4	*17*	36·0	*– 2*
Zambia	8·6	*9*	7·8	*–11*	9·8	*3*
Malawi	2·0	*10*	2·1	*30*	1·7	*–24*
Tanzania	4·6	*6*	5·2	*12*	5·4	*23*
Kenya	11·9	*5*	15·8	*47*	13·9	*–13*
Mauritius	1·3	*–10*	1·3	*5*	1·6	*32*
COMMONWEALTH MIDDLE EAST	12·8	*39*	13·4	*45*	13·5	*8*
Bahrain	3·6	*45*	4·2	*81*	5·2	*56*
NON-COMMONWEALTH MIDDLE EAST	29·2	*47*	21·1	*–14*	22·2	*–27*
Libya	10·5	*24*	6·7	*–20*	6·8	*–51*
Jordan	4·0	*131*	4·0	*– 6*	3·0	*–27*
Southern Yemen	1·9	*8*	1·0	*–28*	1·2	*–31*
Kuwait	11·5	*58*	8·0	*–13*	9·6	*1*
OTHER STERLING AREA	165·8	*14*	169·4	*17*	182·6	*13*
Irish Republic	87·9 [87]	*14*	88·6 [91]	*19*	97·1 [94]	*12*
Iceland	1·8	*– 6*	1·8	*54*	2·3	*67*
Republic of South Africa	75·6 [77]	*14*	78·1 [77]	*15*	82·9 [81]	*13*
South West Africa	0·5	*64*	0·8	*128*	0·3	*47*
TOTAL STERLING AREA	531·1 [531]	*17*	526·4 [539]	*14*	562·6 [553]	*9*

Table 2 – continued

United Kingdom exports by areas and countries: Non-Sterling Area

quarters or quarterly averages

seasonally adjusted figures are in brackets

percentage increase on a year earlier in italics — £ million f.o.b.

	2nd half 1969		1st quarter 1970		2nd quarter 1970	
NORTH AMERICA	320·3 [317]	*2*	293·5 [320]	*16*	304·1 [294]	*– 7*
Canada	77·3 [77]	*12*	65·8 [73]	*–10*	72·8 [67]	*–12*
United States & Deps.	243·0 [239]	*– 1*	227·6 [246]	*26*	231·3 [227]	*– 6*
WESTERN EUROPE	740·9 [766]	*22*	795·6 [787]	*21*	861·9 [817]	*18*
EFTA (including Finland)	278·9 [287]	*22*	305·5 [306]	*24*	336·6 [319]	*21*
Finland	26·6	*31*	29·0	*38*	33·9	*24*
Sweden	77·2 [75]	*15*	85·4 [87]	*21*	97·6 [99]	*27*
Norway	39·2	*23*	41·3	*39*	47·6	*28*
Denmark, Faroes and Greenland	50·8	*19*	57·9	*22*	57·2	*17*
Switzerland & Leichtenstein	46·5	*25*	50·6	*18*	54·4	*12*
Portugal, Azores & Madeira	19·0	*23*	20·7	*8*	22·9	*11*
Austria	19·6	*44*	20·6	*39*	23·0	*31*
EEC	395·7 [408]	*21*	419·7 [418]	*19*	451·3 [431]	*18*
Western Germany	109·7 [111]	*19*	115·7 [119]	*27*	132·8 [126]	*27*
Netherlands	79·9 [80]	*20*	89·8 [89]	*38*	93·7 [91]	*32*
Belgium & Luxembourg	76·3 [79]	*26*	77·3 [73]	*5*	70·5 [73]	*8*
France	75·8 [81]	*19*	80·4 [79]	*6*	90·7 [82]	*6*
Italy	54·0 [56]	*22*	56·6 [56]	*19*	63·7 [61]	*16*
Other Western Europe: Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	34·6	*18*	38·8	*19*	38·5	*14*
Other	31·6	*28*	31·6	*12*	35·5	*1*
SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE	62·3 [62]	*7*	67·7 [69]	*24*	67·3 [66]	*28*
Soviet Union	25·2	*3*	27·8	*18*	26·9	*14*
Other	37·1	*11*	40·0	*27*	40·4	*40*
LATIN AMERICA	67·3 [67]	*16*	66·2 [69]	*21*	72·4 [71]	*23*
Venezuela	8·4	*2*	7·7	*3*	7·9	*8*
Argentine Republic	13·6	*46*	11·6	*21*	11·5	*13*
Other	45·3	*12*	46·9	*24*	52·9	*29*
OTHER NON-STERLING	185·4 [188]	*18*	189·8 [188]	*6*	186·0 [185]	*7*
Middle East	80·1	*5*	79·9	*– 6*	73·8	*– 8*
Israel	25·5	*10*	26·1	*– 7*	24·1	*– 1*
Africa	18·8	*24*	22·4	*16*	21·3	*26*
Asia	75·7	*33*	77·8	*16*	78·2	*15*
Burma	1·7	*–26*	1·8	*–11*	1·6	*7*
Japan	34·2 [34]	*35*	34·1 [35]	*17*	41·0 [40]	*31*
Extra-European Possessions of European Countries	10·8	*23*	9·8	*12*	12·8	*45*
TOTAL NON-STERLING AREA	1,376·3 [1,398]	*15*	1,412·7 [1,433]	*17*	1,491·6 [1,433]	*11*

UK TRADE. *continued*

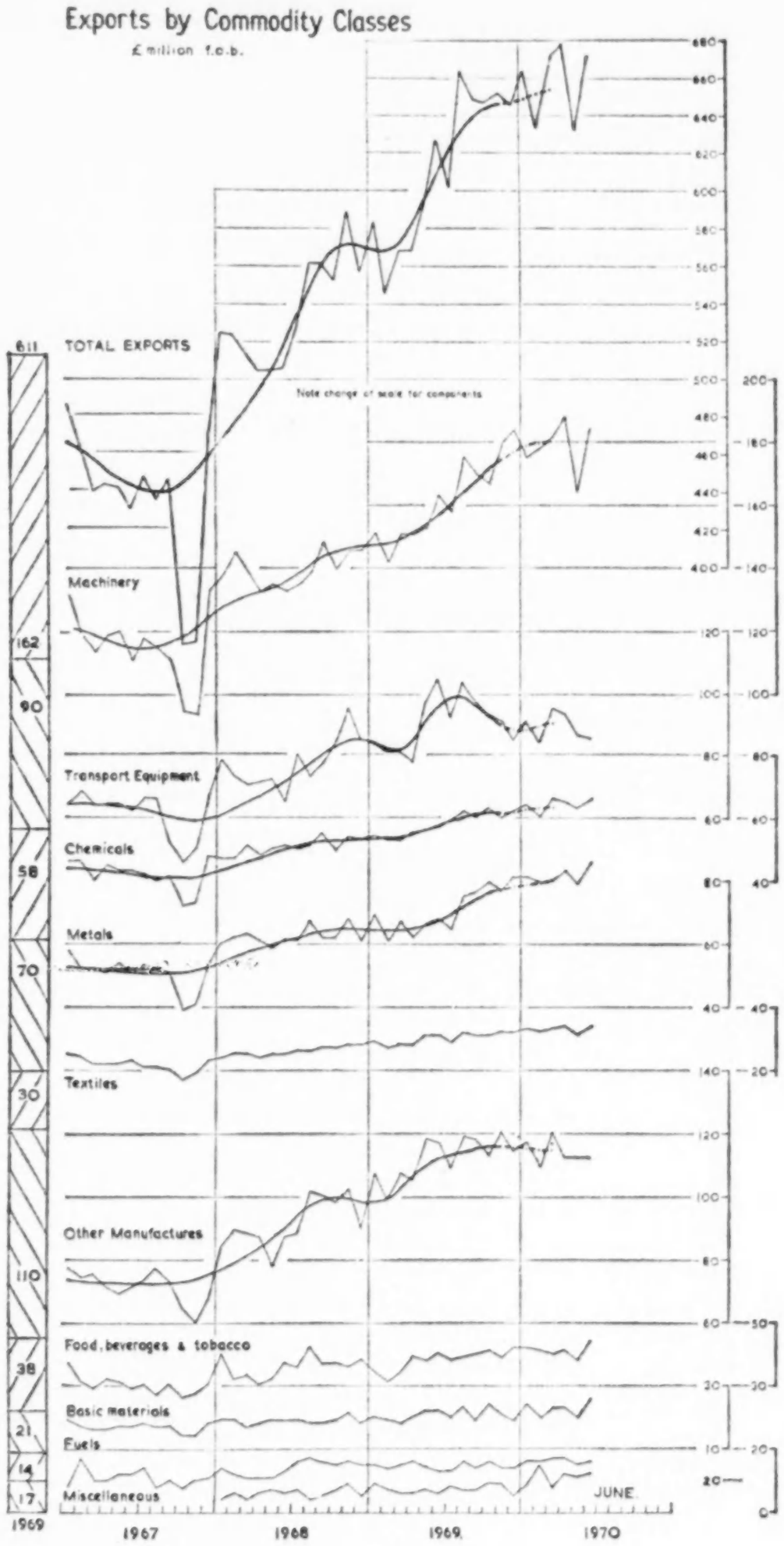


Table 3

United Kingdom exports: Machinery and transport equipment

quarters or quarterly averages

seasonally adjusted figures are in brackets

percentage increase on a year earlier in italics

£ million f.o.b

	2nd half 1969		1st quarter 1970		2nd quarter 1970	
MACHINERY OTHER THAN ELECTRIC	378·6 [388]	*17*	393·3 [397]	*18*	422·8 [397]	*14*
Aircraft engines	32·9	*–23*	25·4	*–26*	30·8	*–14*
Internal combustion engines other than aircraft	36·7	*20*	35·5	*10*	41·0	*18*
Other power generating equipment	12·5	*22*	15·4	*63*	14·5	*18*
Tractors	31·5	*21*	30·0	—	30·8	*13*
Other agricultural machinery	9·2	*22*	10·3	*15*	13·1	*10*
Office machines	31·2	*32*	33·9	*40*	35·0	*28*
Metal working machinery	23·3	*24*	26·4	*47*	30·0	*36*
Textile leather machinery	33·9	*14*	37·8	*14*	38·4	*9*
Machines for special industries	51·2	*31*	54·4	*28*	58·0	*19*
Heating and cooling equipment	11·1	*–22*	11·8	*– 5*	11·7	*13*
Pumps, centrifuges, etc.	17·6	*15*	19·5	*21*	21·4	*21*
Mechanical handling equipment	20·1	*78*	20·9	*55*	20·7	*23*
Other	67·4	*25*	72·1	*21*	77·3	*10*
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	126·7 [130]	*23*	138·2 [138]	*30*	148·7 [139]	*20*
Electric power machinery	16·1	*16*	16·9	*8*	19·5	*15*
Switchgear	11·5	*31*	13·1	*29*	13·7	*19*
Electric distribution equipment	12·8	*25*	12·7	*69*	11·0	*13*
Televisions, radios	2·8	*42*	2·5	*7*	2·9	*23*
Other telecommunications equipment	26·5	*9*	30·9	*30*	32·7	*13*
Domestic electric equipment	11·4	*21*	10·6	*6*	11·5	*4*
Other electrical machinery	45·5	*34*	51·5	*39*	56·7	*32*
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	267·8	*12*	274·8	*11*	286·9	*– 5*
Road motor vehicles	195·1 [205]	*18*	213·6 [209]	*14*	216·8 [201]	*– 1*
Cars and chassis	81·7	*16*	84·6	*6*	90·9	*– 9*
Commercial vehicles and chassis	41·7	*33*	50·3	*24*	47·3	*5*
Aircraft and parts	45·2	*9*	35·1	*–10*	33·1	*–34*
Ships and boats	17·0	*–27*	13·1	*10*	21·8	*2*
MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	773·0 [801]	*16*	806·2 [798]	*17*	858·3 [811]	*8*

Table B. United Kingdom exports: commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million f.o.b. per month

	1969				1970						
	Year	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	April	May	June	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	1st half
FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	38	39	39	41	41	41	38	43	41	41	41
BASIC MATERIALS	21	21	21	21	22	23	20	26	22	23	23
FUELS	14	14	14	15	16	17	15	16	16	16	16
MANUFACTURES	521	507	547	552	555	575	539	569	555	562	558
Non-electric machinery	122	117	126	133	132	140	119	138	132	132	132
Electric machinery	40	39	42	45	46	47	45	47	46	46	46
Road motor vehicles	66	66	70	66	70	67	66	65	70	67	68
Other transport equipment	24	26	25	24	22	28	21	18	22	22	22
Chemicals	58	56	60	62	63	65	63	65	63	64	64
Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	70	65	72	79	80	83	79	87	80	83	81
Textiles	30	30	31	32	33	34	31	34	33	33	33
Other	110	107	115	115	115	112	112	111	115	112	113
Clothing and footwear	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Instruments	16	15	17	17	16	17	16	17	16	17	17
MISCELLANEOUS	17	16	17	18	21	22	21	22	21	22	21
TOTAL	611	596	637	648	656	679	632	672	656	662	659

most important market in the developing sterling area, and a fall in exports to Kenya.

Rest of the World

Exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were 4 per cent below the high first quarter figure, mainly reflecting lower deliveries of machinery. Exports to Latin America recovered in the second quarter to an average level just below the rate in the fourth quarter. Deliveries to Japan, where the economy continues to expand at a very rapid rate, have been growing vigorously and the increase between the latest two periods was 15 per cent. Exports to the rest of the world were lower in the second quarter but this was largely due to a fall in deliveries of ships and aircraft compared with the first quarter of this year.

COMMODITY PATTERN OF EXPORTS

Manufactured goods

The value of exports of manufactured goods in the second quarter was 1 per cent higher than in the previous quarter, all of the increase being due to higher prices; there was a slight decrease in the volume of deliveries.

There was little change in the value of exports of machinery between the latest two quarters and exports of road motor vehicles fell by 4 per cent, possibly owing to the effects of strikes in the motor industry. 'Other transport equipment', which mostly consists of ships and aircraft, rose slightly in the second quarter.

Exports of chemicals increased by 2 per cent in value and by about 1 per cent in volume. Textile exports were slightly higher and exports of metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures rose by 4 per cent. There was a further small decrease in exports of other semi-manufactures in the second quarter, following a fall in the first.

Deliveries of clothing and footwear were 2 per cent higher and exports of scientific instruments increased by 1 per cent in the second quarter but there was a fall in deliveries of other miscellaneous manufactured articles.

Non-manufactures

There was a small increase in exports of non-manufactures in the second quarter. Within the category, exports of mineral fuels and lubricants were slightly below the high first quarter level but there was an increase of 3 per cent in exports of crude materials. The value of exported beverages and tobacco increased slightly but exports of food and live animals were a little lower.

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Table 4.

United Kingdom exports: Other manufactures

quarters or quarterly averages
seasonally adjusted figures are in brackets
percentage increase on a year earlier in italics

£ million f.o.b.

	2nd half 1969		1st quarter 1970		2nd quarter 1970	
CHEMICALS	181·0 [183]	*18*	185·6 [189]	*20*	205·0 [193]	*16*
Chemical elements and compounds	45·1	*14*	47·1	*26*	53·3	*26*
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	20·0	*12*	19·0	*11*	21·4	*10*
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	31·0	*29*	33·0	*23*	35·2	*17*
Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	16·9	*21*	15·2	*15*	17·7	*16*
Fertilizers	1·2	*–36*	1·7	*–13*	1·4	*37*
Plastic materials	33·4	*18*	34·3	*19*	38·9	*15*
MANUFACTURED GOODS CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIAL	486·0 [488]	*17*	496·4 [496]	*12*	519·6 [507]	*14*
Leather, leather manufactures, etc.	12·6	*5*	12·3	*8*	13·7	*– 6*
Rubber manufactures	19·4	*31*	22·2	*36*	26·0	*46*
Wood and cork manufactures, etc.	2·0	*20*	2·5	*59*	2·9	*48*
Paper	21·0	*23*	21·4	*19*	22·9	*18*
Textile manufactures	94·2 [94]	*17*	96·5 [98]	*18*	100·7 [99]	*11*
Wool yarn and woven fabrics	24·6	*7*	22·6	*7*	24·6	*1*
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	9·5	*– 1*	9·7	*– 6*	9·7	*– 8*
Man-made fibre yarns and woven fabrics	23·4	*27*	27·2	*32*	27·5	*22*
Miscellaneous textile manufactures	36·7	*23*	37·0	*25*	38·9	*17*
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	113·1	*13*	111·0	*–10*	91·0	*–13*
Pottery and glass	17·7	*30*	17·2	*33*	16·8	*3*
Pearls, diamonds and precious stones	81·9	*9*	80·9	*–19*	58·7	*–22*
Iron and steel	81·2	*20*	83·0	*44*	97·8	*46*
Non-ferrous metals	85·3	*17*	88·1	*2*	96·5	*15*
Miscellaneous metal manufactures	57·2	*21*	59·4	*27*	68·2	*24*
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	182·5 [176]	*25*	171·5 [182]	*26*	176·7 [175]	*12*
Clothing and footwear	43·0 [38]	*27*	34·6 [39]	*33*	33·8 [40]	*12*
Scientific instruments	49·5 [50]	*25*	48·6 [49]	*15*	52·2 [50]	*10*
Printed matter	22·9	*26*	21·6	*31*	22·0	*13*

Table 5.

United Kingdom exports: Other exports

quarters or quarterly averages
seasonally adjusted figures are in brackets
percentage increase on a year earlier in italics

£ million f.o.b.

	2nd half 1969		1st quarter 1970		2nd quarter 1970	
FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS	60·0 [59]	*19*	56·3 [59]	*20*	58·2 [57]	*11*
Live animals	8·9	*26*	7·0	*34*	7·0	*20*
Cereals and cereal preparations	6·8	*–13*	6·0	*2*	6·7	*– 4*
Sugar and sugar preparations	7·6	*20*	6·5	*17*	8·1	*7*
BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	65·3 [60]	*– 4*	52·0 [64]	*29*	65·0 [65]	*2*
Whisky	47·5	*– 9*	37·5	*40*	47·3	*4*
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	9·5	*19*	8·7	*7*	9·0	*– 1*
CRUDE MATERIALS AND ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS	62·1 [64]	*9*	67·2 [67]	*16*	73·1 [69]	*9*
Wool tops	6·3	*6*	5·5	*– 9*	5·7	*–28*
Other textile fibres	18·3	*1*	19·8	*11*	21·3	*2*
MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS AND RELATED MATERIALS	42·5 [43]	*– 8*	52·7 [49]	*13*	45·7 [48]	*11*
Coal, coke and briquettes	6·8	*30*	7·7	*37*	7·9	*35*
Petroleum products	32·5	*–14*	42·1	*13*	34·0	*8*

WORK OF BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

The British Standards Institution (British Standards House, 2 Park Street, London, W.1) is well known as the official standards organization for this country. It also takes an active part in the work of international standards organizations such as ISO and IEC. Apart from standards work, BSI has several other functions. It runs a certification mark scheme, granting licences to manufacturers to use the BSI 'Kite mark' on products conforming to British Standards. It also undertakes testing work for outside bodies. It runs a Technical Help to Exporters scheme, providing firms selling abroad with information on overseas technical regulations applying to their products. It has been designated as the focal point for the British change to the metric system, which means that it co-ordinates the details and timing of the change in each industry, apart from re-writing thousands of British Standards in metric form.

UK TRADE, *continued*

COMMODITY PATTERN OF IMPORTS

Food, beverages and tobacco

Imports of food, beverages and tobacco rose only moderately in the second quarter of this year. At £171 million a month, seasonally adjusted, they were 2 per cent more than in the previous quarter, with the increase entirely in unit values and the volume practically unchanged. The strong growth in these imports in the early part of the year had been due in part to the taking up of the 1969/70 butter quotas and some anticipation of the 1970/71 quotas at the end of the quota year. Most of the £3 million a month increase in imports of food, beverages and tobacco was in arrivals of food. Imports of beverages and tobacco also increased a little, with a fall in tobacco imports being more than offset by the rise in imports of beverages. It is possible that some acceleration of arrivals and build-up of stocks of food in advance of the threatened dock strike may have accounted for some of the exceptionally high food imports in June. In the first half of this year, imports of food, beverages and tobacco were 7 per cent more than in the second half of last year.

Imports of food and live animals at £155 million a month in the second quarter of this year were 2 per cent more than in the previous quarter, which itself had been unusually high. Imports of dairy produce and eggs in the quarter resumed a more normal level, falling back to the rate in the second half of last year, and meat imports continued to decline in value, but these decreases were more than offset by increases elsewhere, particularly cereals and animal feeding stuffs, fruit and vegetables and commodities in the 'other food group', which includes fish, sugar, tea and coffee among other foods.

Meat imports were lower again in the second quarter, after easing back a little in the previous quarter. At £35 million a month, they were 6 per cent less than the average rate of about £37 million a month that had been maintained since the middle of last year. In the second quarter, there was a return to a more normal level of imports of dairy produce and eggs after the high imports in the first quarter to which higher butter imports contributed. At £15 million a month, imports of dairy produce and eggs were some 16 per cent (£3 million a month) less than in the previous quarter. These imports have been declining in the past two years after reaching peak levels in the mid-sixties.

There was a moderate rise of some 6 per cent in imports of cereals and feeding stuffs in the second quarter, bringing them to an average of £29 million a month against the rate of £28 million a month that had been maintained for the previous 18 months. Imports of fruit and vegetables increased by 7 per cent to £34 million a month in the second quarter. This rate of growth was similar to that in the first quarter but the recent increase may be over-stated; the high June import figure could have been due in part at least to some advance in arrivals because of the threatened national dock strike.

The sharp rise in imports in the other food group contributed a major part of the increase in food imports as a whole. These

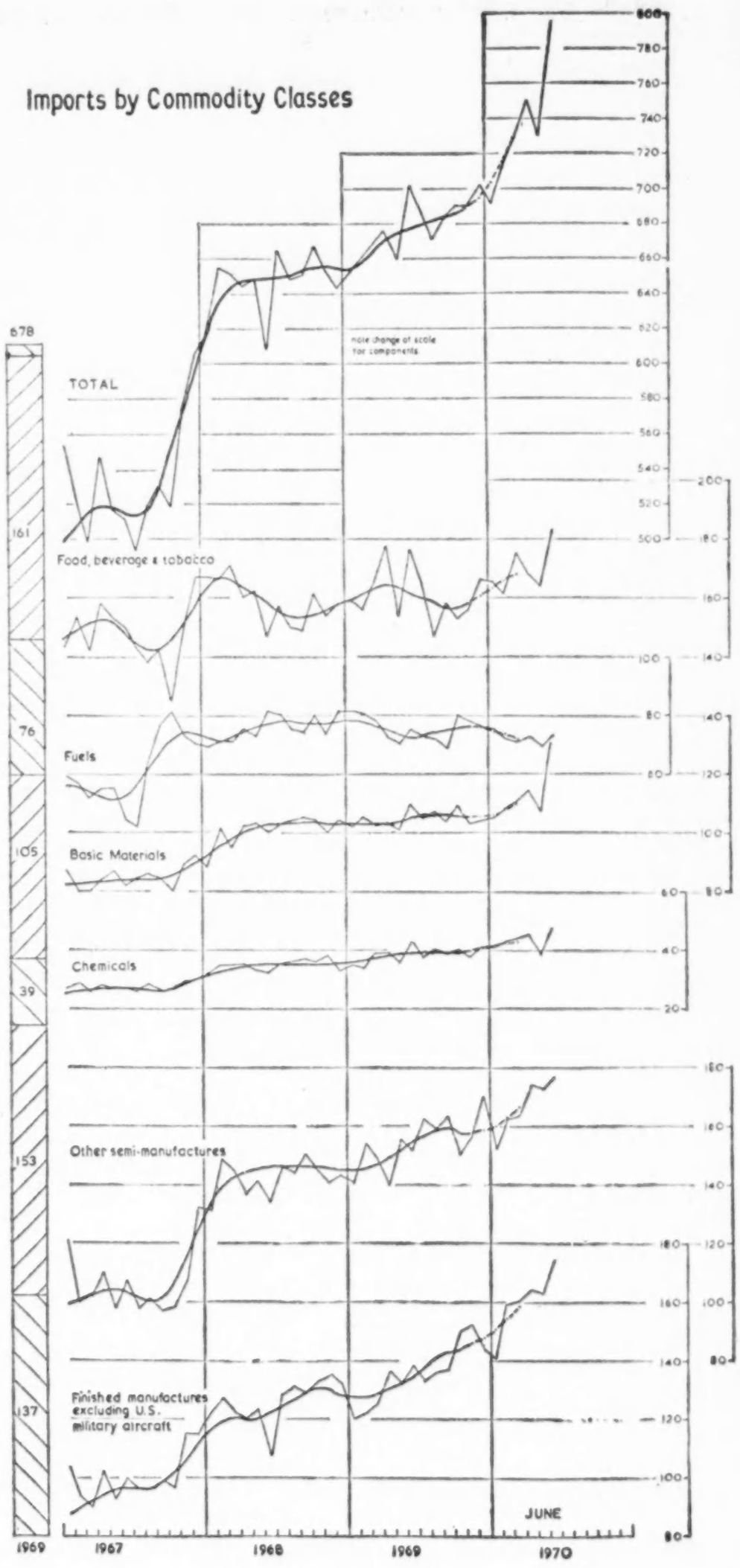

Table C. Imports: commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million c.i.f. per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial materials				Finished manufactures		Miscellaneous
					Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	
1969	694	678	161	76	296	105	39	153	153	137	7
2nd quarter	700	678	169	73	291	104	40	148	160	138	8
3rd quarter	696	680	157	72	304	106	39	160	153	138	7
4th quarter	701	693	158	78	303	105	40	158	156	149	7
1970 1st quarter	714	712	168	74	309	107	43	159	155	153	9
April	748	745	168	73	329	114	45	170	166	164	10
May	730	727	164	70	316	107	39	169	166	163	11
June	797	792	183	74	352	131	48	173	179	175	9
1st quarter	714	712	168	74	309	107	43	159	155	153	9
2nd quarter	758	755	171	73	332	118	44	171	170	167	10
1st half	736	733	169	73	320	112	43	165	163	160	9

imports include fish together with sugar, tea, coffee and various other miscellaneous food products. In the second quarter, imports of this group as a whole rose by £6 million a month (17 per cent) to a peak level of £42 million a month. Again there were exceptionally high imports in June, which contributed markedly to the increase in the quarter as a whole.

The easing back in imports of tobacco in the second quarter together with the rise in imports of beverages produced a rise of some 2 per cent in imports of beverages and tobacco combined. The effects of the import deposit scheme and the uncertainties about its ending or relaxation have been reflected in imports of beverages. There was a recovery in these imports after the low figure in the first quarter and the average rate for the first half year was similar to that for 1969 as a whole.

Tobacco imports have fluctuated considerably so far this year. After remaining fairly steady (though with variable monthly imports) in the second half of last year and in the first two months of this year, they rose to a high figure in March. With further fluctuations – lower in April, and again in May, but with another sharp increase in June—there is little significance in the average fall of 5 per cent in these imports between the first and second quarter. In the first half year, however, tobacco imports were some 16 per cent more than in the second half of last year.

Details by value and quantity of a selection of the more important food, etc., commodities in recent quarters are given in Table 6: Food, beverages and tobacco.

Industrial materials

There was strong expansion in imports of industrial materials in the second quarter of this year. In value, they rose to £332 million a month, seasonally adjusted, 7 per cent more than the average of £309 million in the first quarter with marked increases in both basic materials and semi-manufactures. Most of the increase was in volume; prices (in unit value terms) were only slightly higher. The ending of the mineworkers' and dockers' strikes in Canada affected the flow of some materials such as metals, metal ores and timber from that country, and accounted for an appreciable part of the increases in these commodities between the quarters. Imports of both semi-manufactures and basic materials rose at about the same rate in the quarter.

The value of imported basic materials in the second quarter averaged £118 million a month, about £10 million a month more than in the previous quarter. The increase was almost entirely in the volume of arrivals and was confined to imports of crude materials (which rose 10 per cent to £109 million a month); imports of animal and vegetable oils and fats, the other category in the group, fell back a little in the period.

(Continued on next page)

Table 6. Imports: Food, beverages and tobacco

quarters or quarterly averages

seasonally adjusted figures are in brackets

percentage increase on a year earlier in italics — £ million c.i.f.

	2nd half 1969		1st quarter 1970		2nd quarter 1970	
FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS	418·0	*2*	471·6	*1*	478·4	*7*
	[429]		[456]		[465]	
Live animals	13·6	*– 6*	13·9	*7*	13·6	*– 1*
Meat and meat preparations	107·6	*9*	115·5	*1*	104·9	*2*
	[110]		[112]		[106]	
Beef and veal	26·1	*– 22*	25·0	*1*	21·5	*– 6*
Th. tons	85	*15*	75	*–16*	59	*–26*
Mutton and lamb	18·8	*30*	29·7	*–11*	20·0	*– 5*
Th. tons	72	*11*	113	*–14*	76	*–12*
Bacon	33·1	*2*	33·4	*8*	33·1	*8*
Th. tons	97	*– 6*	94	*– 3*	95	*– 1*
Dairy products and eggs	43·4	*– 8*	59·8	*9*	38·4	*–10*
	[44]		[53]		[45]	
Butter	29·5	*– 8*	43·3	*12*	23·5	*–19*
Th. tons	95	*– 9*	143	*12*	75	*–22*
Fish and fish preparations	19·7	*– 2*	16·8	*– 5*	17·1	*37*
Raw sugars	24·2	*13*	24·9	*– 9*	15·2	*–32*
Th. tons	476	*9*	482	*–24*	293	*–39*
Cocoa beans	2·7	*52*	7·0	*–58*	10·8	*2*
Th. tons	7	*20*	19	*–64*	30	*–11*
Tea and mat	19·9	*–32*	24·0	*– 2*	20·8	*12*
Th. tons	49	*–30*	57	*– 6*	51	*– 1*
Cereals and feeding stuff for animals	81·8	*5*	84·4	*7*	91·1	*—*
	[82]		[83]		[88]	
Fruit and vegetables	78·5	*4*	96·6	*1*	123·6	*17*
	[88]		[96]		[102]	
BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	55·6	*5*	32·0	*29*	40·2	*–16*
	[44]		[47]		[49]	
Beverages	20·1	*– 4*	11·9	*– 9*	17·9	*12*
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	35·5	*11*	20·1	*70*	22·3	*–30*
	[26]		[31]		[30]	
CRUDE MATERIALS	300·1	*3*	290·4	*—*	329·8	*13*
	[297]		[297]		[328]	
Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	10·3	*2*	10·3	*26*	11·0	*14*
	[10]		[11]		[11]	
Wood, lumber and cork	65·4	*– 5*	36·6	*– 9*	57·1	*23*
	[53]		[56]		[65]	
Sawn softwood	53·1	*– 4*	26·3	*–10*	44·6	*26*
Th. standards	512	*–11*	240	*–19*	400	*20*
Woodpulp	42·1	*12*	44·2	*9*	51·4	*27*
Th. tons	743	*4*	732	*– 4*	825	*9*
Wool and other animal hair and tops	25·4	*3*	30·4	*–12*	29·9	*–10*
	[31]		[25]		[27]	
Raw wool	20·5	*– 2*	27·5	*–10*	25·3	*– 9*
Th. tons	48	*– 4*	66	*– 6*	64	*– 2*
Raw cotton	9·6	*–19*	11·3	*4*	12·7	*– 5*
Th. tons	36	*–16*	42	*5*	50	*4*
Metalliferous ores and scrap	70·3	*4*	78·8	*4*	95·7	*27*
Iron ore	22·7	*– 2*	21·8	*5*	29·1	*36*
Th. tons	4,594	*– 4*	4,300	*– 4*	5,423	*20*
Hides and skins	19·9	*34*	19·9	*—*	14·6	*– 2*
Crude rubber	15·8	*25*	15·3	*1*	14·8	*4*
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS	19·2	*7*	24·9	*40*	26·6	*56*
	[19]		[25]		[25]	
CHEMICALS	116·3	*11*	129·9	*18*	136·2	*14*
	[118]		[129]		[131]	
MANUFACTURED GOODS CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIAL	469·3	*11*	473·7	*5*	530·1	*17*
	[477]		[476]		[512]	
Wood manufactures	22·9	*– 3*	27·4	*21*	28·9	*33*
Newsprint paper and board	52·7	*16*	57·7	*21*	60·6	*20*
Cotton yarns and fabrics	16·1	*– 7*	17·7	*—*	12·3	*–28*
Other textile manufactures	41·7	*7*	46·7	*7*	46·2	*3*
Pearls, diamonds and precious stones	88·2	*12*	77·3	*–11*	90·0	*16*
Iron and steel	45·4	*22*	48·4	*–22*	68·0	*56*
Th. tons	681	*9*	582	*–10*	881	*19*
Non-ferrous metals	156·1	*12*	151·0	*2*	167·5	*12*
Silver bullion	20·8	*–20*	9·7	*–59*	4·0	*–86*
Copper	72·8	*28*	66·6	*– 4*	88·8	*38*
Th. tons	111	*– 9*	93	*–30*	123	*11*
Aluminium	27·2	*12*	28·4	*11*	35·0	*34*
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS†	904·9	*8*	918·9	*6*	1,022·7	*16*
	[911]		[927]		[996]	
MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS AND RELATED MATERIALS	218·6	*– 1*	225·3	*– 9*	229·6	*2*
	[225]		[221]		[218]	
Crude petroleum	162·5	*1*	165·5	*– 7*	175·3	*5*
Th. tons	23,151	*10*	20,713	*–14*	28,704	*26*
Petroleum products	49·4	*–10*	52·0	*–15*	47·3	*– 7*
Th. tons	4,724	*4*	5,305	*– 6*	4,660	*– 1*

† Crude materials, animal and vegetable oils and fats, chemicals and manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.

UK TRADE, *continued*

Within the group, there were increases in most kinds of crude materials, but higher imports of timber and metal ores (especially nickel) accounted for the major part of the increase in the quarter after allowing for seasonal factors. Imports of wool were little changed and imports of other textile fibres were a little higher. There were moderate increases in imports of hides and skins and crude rubber amongst other crude materials but there were falls in some metalliferous ores other than nickel. The other category of goods making up the industrial materials group is semi-manufactures, which increased in the second quarter by £12 million a month (6 per cent). The greater part of this class of goods is subject to the import deposit scheme, but there is no clear indication that imports of these goods have been especially affected by the lowering of the deposit rate to 30 per cent from May of this year. The impact of the scheme was probably at its height at its inception and during the six months thereafter until the first repayments were made, but it seems that the uncertainy about the retention of the scheme may have contributed to some unevenness in the arrival of these imports. In the second quarter of this year, imports of semi-manufactures averaged £214 million a month as against £201 million a month in the previous quarter, the increase was entirely in an increased volume of imports.

In contrast to the pattern in the first quarter of this year when chemical imports accounted for much of the increase in semi-manufactures as a whole, imports of partly processed goods ('other semis') contributed the major part of the rise in the second quarter. This was partly because the ending of the mineworkers' strike in Canada allowed nickel metal to be produced and exported once more albeit at increased prices but also because imports of iron and steel and of diamonds were much higher. Imports of chemicals on the other hand after their strong growth in the first quarter grew only slowly in the second quarter. There was a 10 per cent rise in imports of 'other semis' to a rate of £171 million a month in the second quarter, while imports of chemicals rose to £44 million a month, some 2 per cent more than in the previous quarter. Among chemicals, there was a small fall in imports of chemical elements after allowing for seasonal factors, and little change in imports of plastic materials; other commodities within the group were a little higher in the quarter. The £12 million a month rise in imports of partly processed goods in the second quarter was spread mainly over three categories of imports, namely non-metallic minerals (large diamonds), iron and steel, and non-ferrous metals, particularly nickel metal and copper.

Although imports of diamonds, increased in the quarter, they were below the level in the second half of last year. Silver bullion imports were lower in the second quarter. Imports of non-ferrous metals have increased in value in recent months due in part to the effects of world metal prices which were higher in the second quarter despite a marked easing back towards the end of the period. Within this group nickel imports rose partly as a result of the settlement of the Canadian strike both in prices and the subsequent speeding up of deliveries from that country. The rise in imports of iron and steel reflects the shortage of home produced semi-finished material. Apart from the increases mentioned there was little change in imports of most other partly processed goods.

Table 7 – Imports: (Materials and fuels) outlines the main categories and commodities within the industrial materials groups and gives recent quarterly figures and quarterly averages for the principal items.

Mineral fuels and lubricants

There was a small decrease in the value of fuel imports in the second quarter. At £73 million a month they were 1 per cent below the level to which they had fallen back sharply from the high fourth quarter figure of last year. Prices continued to decrease though less slowly than through last year, and there was also a slight decline in volume in the quarter. There was only a slight increase in the month of June and since the discharging of fuel from oil tankers is not normally dealt with by dockers, it is unlikely that knowledge of the impending dock dispute had any marked effect on the pattern of oil imports.

The lower part of Table 7 – Imports: (Materials and fuels) subdivides imports of fuels into crude petroleum and petroleum products. Most of our fuel imports are now in the form of crude petroleum, with petroleum products accounting for about a quarter of the total. The items not mentioned in the table are natural gas, electric energy and coal.

FINISHED MANUFACTURES

The value of imports of finished manufactures rose sharply in the second quarter; with a very high total in June contributing to the record average of £167 million a month (seasonally adjusted and excluding United States military aircraft); this was 9 per cent more than in the previous quarter. However, all three Boeing 747 aircraft ordered for this year arrived in the quarter, at a value of some £9 million each; apart from these aircraft, the increase in finished goods was only 3 per cent, much the same as in the previous quarter. About half of the rise in the quarter (Boeings apart) was in the volume of imports, with a small rise in prices also contributing. The rise in value in the quarter was almost wholly in imports of machinery and transport equipment; imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles, mostly consumer goods rose only slightly. Machinery imports were sharply higher in the quarter by £7 million a month (8 per cent) and road motor vehicles increased by £2 million a month (19 per cent). Imports of ships and civil aircraft other than the Boeings were lower by £5 million a month.

At £46 million a month, imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles (mostly consumer goods) were moderately higher (3 per cent) in the second quarter than in the first. There was a fall of 6 per cent in imports of clothing and footwear (amounting however to less than £1 million a month) but most other goods returned to the level of the second half of last year after falling back in the first quarter.

Of the total increase of £14 million a month in imports of finished manufactures (excluding United States military aircraft) between the first and second quarters, over £4 million a month was attributable to the very high imports in June after excluding the Boeing 747 which arrived in that month. Part of the high June figure may have reflected some acceleration of arrivals in advance of the United Kingdom dock strike in July.

Table 8 below – Imports: (Finished manufactures) – gives details of imports of finished manufactures in Sections 7 and 8 of the Trade Statistics allocated between consumer and other mainly capital goods, and shows figures for the principal classes of commodities within the two groups.

Table 8. Imports: Finished manufactures

quarters or quarterly averages

seasonally adjusted figures are in brackets

percentage increase on a year earlier in italics £ million c.i.f.

	2nd half 1969		1st quarter 1970		2nd quarter 1970	
CONSUMER GOODS†	114·0	*8*	116·6	*6*	137·8	*22*
Cars and motor cycles	12·7	*– 5*	17·3	*1*	25·1	*70*
Other durable goods	28·0	*– 3*	27·3	*20*	36·1	*37*
Works of art	15·4	*78*	12·4	*9*	17·6	*25*
Clothing and footwear	38·6	*9*	43·4	*—*	39·6	*1*
Other consumer goods	19·2	*2*	16·2	*6*	19·3	*4*
OTHER MAINLY CAPITAL GOODS	340·8	*4*	347·7	*10*	416·8	*8*
Machinery	219·5	*12*	243·7	*27*	285·9	*28*
Aircraft and aircraft engines	53·5	*–29*	29·9	*–58*	65·5	*–31*
Ships and boats	11·5	*15*	15·5	*229*	5·2	*–52*
Instruments	20·9	*16*	22·6	*29*	25·1	*21*
Other	35·3	*23*	35·9	*21*	41·8	*17*
TOTAL FINISHED MANUFACTURES‡	454·8	*5*	464·3	*9*	559·4	*12*
§	[464]		[466]		[511]	
‖	[430]		[460]		[501]	

†Goods covered by headings in the trade accounts believed to include mainly consumer goods.
‡SITC revised sections 7 and 8.
§Including US military aircraft, etc.
‖Excluding US military aircraft, etc.

ECGD LOCAL ADDRESSES

The address of the Export Credits Guarantee Department is Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2 (01-606 6699). *The department has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom. A list is given on page 488 of February 25 issue of the* Board of Trade Journal.

SOURCES OF IMPORTS

In the second quarter, imports increased from all areas but imports from North America were markedly higher. The inclusion of the three Boeing 747 aircraft in the quarter's arrivals accounted for nearly half the increase from North America. The further reduction in the import deposit rate in May and any speeding up in import arrivals in June in anticipation of the United Kingdom dock strike may have contributed to increased imports from main manufacturing areas.

North America

Imports from North America were £164 million a month, seasonally adjusted and excluding United States military aircraft. The rise was 14 per cent in the second quarter or 8 per cent excluding the Boeing aircraft. Some disturbance to imports from Canada because of the mineworkers' and dockers' strikes there has affected imports from that country throughout the first half of this year. Higher values of nickel ores and metal and of timber because of the strikes contributed to the increases in the first two quarters of this year. In the second quarter, however, most of the increase in imports from North America was from the United States, but imports from Canada were again well up on the previous quarter. Imports from the United States had remained fairly steady after the ending of the east coast dock strike there early last year, and were little changed in the first quarter of this year. The increase this year has been entirely in the second quarter. The exceptionally high June imports from both Canada and the United States (as from other countries) contributed to the sharp increases from North America in the quarter, and may have owed something to foreknowledge of the United Kingdom national dock strike. A wide range of goods from America including some food and capital goods were noticeably higher, but the further reduction in the import deposit rate may have contributed.

Western Europe

Imports from Western Europe were moderately higher in the second quarter. At £279 million a month, they were 4 per cent (£10 million a month) more than in the previous quarter. As in the first quarter, higher imports from both the EFTA and EEC countries contributed to the rise. Imports in June were high, but whilst this was most marked in imports from the EFTA countries, imports from the Common Market in June did not quite reach the peak level of £152 million a month in April of this year. The reduction in the rate of import deposits may have helped the growth of imports from Western Europe, a large part of which fall within the scope of the scheme.

Imports from the EFTA countries rose to £116 million a month, some 4 per cent, £5 million a month, more than in the previous quarter. There was a particularly large increase in imports from Sweden and moderate increases from most of the other member countries. The increase in the quarter from the Common Market countries was at a similar rate. They were £149 million a month, 4 per cent more than in the first quarter, with a sharp rise in imports from Italy and moderate increases from Western Germany, France, Belgium and Luxembourg against a small fall from the Netherlands (after allowing for seasonal factors). Imports from the other countries not in EFTA or EEC were also modestly higher.

(*Continued on page* 278)

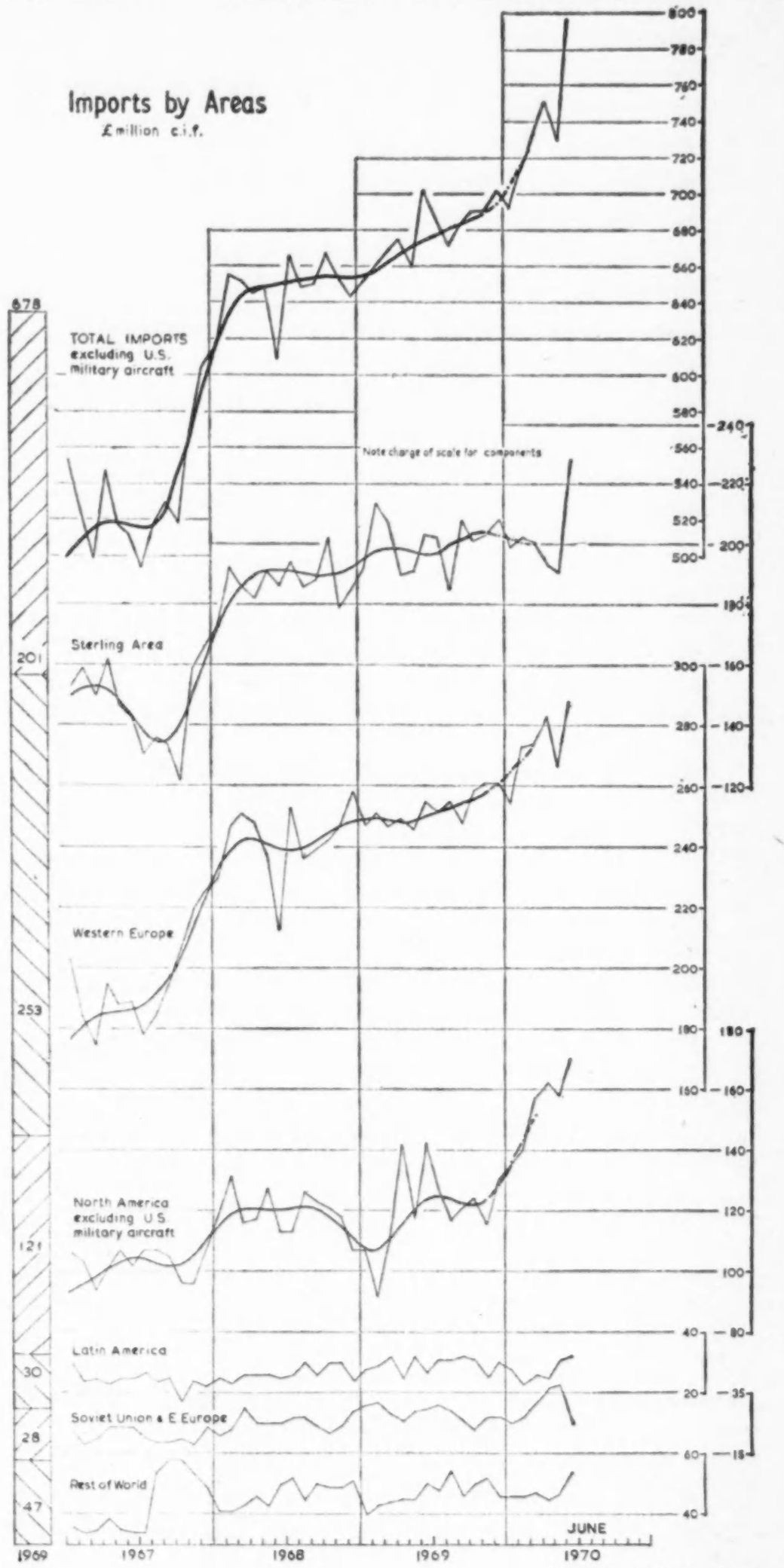

Table D. Imports: areas
Seasonally adjusted values

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft etc.	Sterling Area				Western Europe			North America					Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World
												USA and Deps.					
			Total	Australia	New Zealand	India	Total	EEC	EFTA	Total	Excluding US military aircraft etc.	Total	Excluding US military aircraft etc.	Canada			
1969	694	678	201	20	18	9	253	134	104	136	121	94	78	42	30	28	47
2nd quarter	700	678	193	18	18	10	250	134	103	155	133	108	86	47	28	27	46
3rd quarter	696	680	201	20	17	11	251	133	104	138	122	100	84	40	31	28	49
4th quarter	701	693	204	21	19	8	260	137	108	131	124	94	86	36	29	25	49
1970 1st quarter	714	712	202	24	19	9	269	143	111	146	144	89	87	56	26	28	46
April	748	745	193	20	15	8	283	153	117	165	162	98	96	66	25	33	45
May	730	727	191	19	16	7	267	142	112	161	158	104	101	56	31	34	47
June	797	792	228	22	20	9	288	151	120	174	170	116	112	60	32	22	54
1st quarter	714	712	202	24	19	9	269	143	111	146	144	89	87	56	26	28	46
2nd quarter	758	755	205	20	17	8	279	149	116	167	164	106	101	61	29	30	48
1st half	736	733	204	22	18	8	274	146	114	157	154	98	94	58	28	29	47

Customs notices of interest to exporters

THE FOLLOWING Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

General Notice

49 Temporary importations: international co-operation.

77E (Re-issued February 1966) purchase tax - exports.

104 Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.

112 Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants (to be published on June 18, 1969).

118 Samples required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom: admission without payment of Customs duty and purchase tax.

206 Export trade reliefs: temporarily imported for process or repair.

207 Reimported goods: relief from Customs duty and purchase tax.

210 Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.

215 Relief from Customs duty and purchase tax on importations of goods intended for export which are not otherwise eligible for relief.

300 Export reliefs scheduling scheme.

429 Customs export procedure. Further relaxation of pre-entry.

466 Export documents and trade statistics.
SN6 Notice to passengers (exchange control and export licensing).

467 The New Customs Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification.

Exchange Control Notice to Exporters Issue dated January 9, 1969. (Issued by HM Treasury - also obtained from any bank.)

Drawback

7 Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.

74 Notice to exporters. EFTA restrictions on drawback and export rebate.

74A EFTA drawback; exception of EFTA goods re-exported to another country.

77M British-made cars and motor cycles; tax free sales to tourists, etc.

132 Sugar: all matters relating to the importation, warehousing and export of sugar and sugar goods, and to the use of surcharge-free sugar for certain purposes.

172 Hydrocarbon oils: drawback of duty.

217 The main conditions and procedures under which drawback of duty paid under the Import Duties Act, 1958, may be claimed on the exportation of the classes and descriptions of goods set out in HM Customs and Excise Tariff, Part 6B.

224 The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.

251 Remission or repayment of the temporary charge on imports.

291 Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.

372 Authorization of signatories to drawback claims.
430 Table of rates of sugar surcharge, distribution payments and corresponding repayments.

Export Rebates

74 Notice to exporters. EFTA restrictions on drawback and export rebate.

435 Schedule of rates.

436 General outline of the scheme and procedure for claiming.

436A Export rebate: termination.

437 Ships and aircraft.

439 Export rebate: goods exported after March 31 1968, under pre-devaluation contracts.

Robert Hough

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Imports and United Kingdom exports

Quarters or quarterly averages

£ million

Section or Division	Exports				Imports			
	1st half, 1969	2nd half, 1969	1st qtr., 1970	2nd qtr., 1970	1st half, 1969	2nd half, 1969	1st qtr., 1970	2nd qtr., 1970
0. FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS	49·6	60·0	56·3	58·2	457·1	418·0	471·6	478·4
00 Live animals	5·6	8·9	7·0	7·0	13·4	13·6	13·9	13·6
01 Meat and meat preparations	3·7	4·9	6·3	5·3	108·6	107·6	115·5	104·9
02 Dairy products and eggs	3·5	3·7	3·2	3·7	48·6	43·4	59·8	38·4
03 Fish and fish preparations	3·6	4·6	4·4	4·6	15·3	19·7	16·8	17·1
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	6·5	6·8	6·0	6·7	65·4	60·6	65·1	69·2
05 Fruit and vegetables	4·8	5·7	6·9	4·7	100·0	78·5	96·6	123·6
06 Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	6·6	7·6	6·5	8·1	28·4	27·9	29·4	29·1
07 Coffee, cocoa and preparations, tea and spices	8·7	11·0	9·5	9·3	52·2	39·1	48·5	53·0
08 Feeding stuff for animals	2·6	2·3	2·1	3·3	19·5	21·2	19·3	21·9
09 Miscellaneous	4·2	4·6	4·3	5·4	5·1	6·5	6·7	7·6
1. BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	51·9	65·3	52·0	65·0	36·3	55·6	32·0	40·2
11 Beverages	43·3	55·8	43·3	56·0	14·5	20·1	11·9	17·9
12 Tobacco	8·6	9·5	8·7	9·0	21·8	35·5	20·1	22·3
2. CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE	60·5	59·5	65·2	70·3	290·5	300·1	290·4	329·8
21 Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	11·4	10·7	14·2	12·2	19·2	19·9	19·9	14·6
22 Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·3	8·9	10·3	10·3	11·0
23 Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	4·9	5·3	5·2	6·8	14·7	15·8	15·3	14·8
24 Wood, lumber and cork	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·5	43·4	65·4	36·6	57·1
25 Pulp and waste paper	0·5	0·7	0·7	0·9	40·6	42·1	44·2	51·4
26 Textile fibres not manufactured and their waste	26·3	24·6	25·3	27·0	59·6	45·9	53·6	54·4
27 Crude fertilizers and minerals	8·7	10·0	10·3	11·7	15·9	15·6	15·5	16·6
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	5·6	5·0	5·9	8·4	75·3	70·3	78·8	95·7
29 Crude animal and vegetable materials	2·3	2·4	2·8	2·5	12·8	14·9	16·2	14·2
3. MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS, ETC.	44·0	42·5	52·7	45·7	236·5	218·6	225·3	229·6
33 Petroleum and petroleum products	38·1	35·6	44·7	37·4	230·5	214·0	219·5	225·3
Coal, coke, gas and electric energy	5·9	6·9	8·0	8·3	5·7	4·6	5·8	4·3
4. ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS	2·0	2·6	2·0	2·8	17·4	19·2	24·9	26·6
5. CHEMICALS	166·1	181·0	185·6	205·0	115·2	116·3	129·9	136·2
51 Chemical elements and compounds	39·9	45·1	47·1	53·3	50·0	51·1	56·3	58·6
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	18·3	20·0	19·0	21·4	7·2	6·7	7·4	8·3
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products	28·5	31·0	33·0	35·2	5·8	6·9	8·4	7·8
55 Essential oils and perfume materials	14·3	16·9	15·2	17·7	5·7	5·3	5·6	6·6
56 Fertilizers, manufactured	1·5	1·2	1·7	1·4	6·9	5·2	7·3	4·4
58 Plastic materials and artificial resins	31·3	33·4	34·3	38·9	22·9	23·5	25·5	28·5
All other chemical materials and products	32·3	33·4	35·4	37·0	16·7	17·6	19·4	21·9
6. MANUFACTURED GOODS CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIAL	449·6	486·0	496·4	519·6	450·6	469·3	473·7	530·1
61 Leather, leather manufactures and dressed furs	13·0	12·6	12·3	13·7	9·9	8·8	7·6	9·0
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	17·1	19·4	22·2	26·0	6·9	5·5	5·9	7·2
63 Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	1·8	2·0	2·5	2·9	22·2	22·9	27·4	28·9
64 Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	18·7	21·0	21·4	22·9	49·1	52·7	57·7	60·6
65 Textile yarn, fabrics and articles	86·1	94·2	96·5	100·7	61·5	57·8	64·4	58·5
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures	114·2	113·1	111·0	91·0	93·0	100·4	89·5	106·2
67 Iron and steel	62·4	81·2	83·0	97·8	41·6	45·4	48·4	68·0
68 Non-ferrous metals	85·4	85·3	88·1	96·5	148·4	156·1	157·0	167·5
69 Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	51·0	57·2	59·4	68·2	18·2	19·8	21·9	24·4
7. MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	742·5	773·0	806·2	858·3	333·4	321·2	332·4	412·6
71 Machinery other than electric	352·4	378·6	393·3	422·8	168·0	172·5	191·3	223·7
72 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	115·4	126·7	138·2	148·7	63·6	69·6	73·7	86·5
73 Transport equipment	274·8	267·8	274·8	286·9	106·8	79·0	67·4	102·4
8. MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	147·0	182·5	117·5	176·7	123·7	133·6	132·0	146·8
81 Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	4·1	4·6	4·7	5·6	1·8	2·0	2·2	2·3
82 Furniture	5·5	6·2	6·1	6·4	3·5	3·2	3·7	4·3
83 Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	0·9	1·2	0·9	1·1	1·4	1·3	1·2	1·5
84 Clothing	21·5	32·8	26·2	26·7	31·4	30·8	31·8	30·3
85 Footwear	6·7	10·2	8·5	7·2	9·9	7·8	11·5	9·4
86 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	44·7	49·5	48·6	52·2	27·0	30·7	31·4	36·5
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	63·6	78·1	76·5	77·6	48·7	57·8	50·0	62·6
5-8. MANUFACTURED GOODS	1,505·1	1,622·4	1,659·8	1,759·5	1,027·9	1,040·4	1,067·9	1,225·7
9. COMMODITIES AND TRANSACTIONS NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	48·3	55·1	60·6	62·4	24·2	20·0	34·1	24·7
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS	1,761·4	1,907·4	1,948·6	2,064·1	2,089·9	2,072·0	2,146·2	2,355·1

(UK TRADE, *continued on next page*)

UK TRADE, *continued*

Sterling Area

In the second quarter imports from the sterling area returned to the level of the fourth quarter of 1969 after easing back a little in the first quarter of this year. They were £205 million a month, rather less than 2 per cent higher than the first quarter figure. While there were significant reductions in the quarter from the principal countries in the area, markedly higher imports from some of the remaining and smaller primary producing countries more than offset these reductions, resulting in a slight rise in imports for the area as a whole. There were marked reductions in imports from Australia, New Zealand and India, and smaller reductions from the Irish Republic and from South Africa. Imports from most countries were high in June.

Latin America

Imports from Latin America have resumed their growth after declining for some months and were markedly higher last quarter. At £29 million a month, they were 15 per cent, £3 million a month more than in the previous quarter. Higher meat imports from Argentine and copper imports from Chile contributed largely to this increase.

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

There was further strong growth in imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in the second quarter. The rate of increase was about a little less than the rate throughout 1969 and in the first quarter of this year. At £30 million a month imports were £2 million a month (8 per cent) higher than in the previous quarter. All of the increase was in April and May, imports fell back sharply in June of this year.

Rest of World

Imports from the remaining countries in the non-sterling area resumed their growth after easing back in the first quarter, but did not regain the level of the fourth quarter of last year. In the second quarter, at £48 million a month, they were some 5 per cent higher than in the first quarter of this year.

Table 9. Imports by areas and countries: Sterling Area

quarters or quarterly averages
seasonally adjusted figures are in brackets
percentage increase on a year earlier in italics £ million c.i.f.

	2nd half 1969		1st quarter 1970		2nd quarter 1970	
Jamaica	5·1	– *1*	7·6	*12*	9·9	*9*
Trinidad	4·0	– *4*	5·6	– *9*	6·3	*–16*
Australia	60·0	*16*	75·9	*20*	59·6	*9*
	[61]		[72]		[61]	
New Zealand	44·9	*21*	71·0	*3*	51·8	*–10*
	[54]		[56]		[51]	
India	27·7	*–18*	26·5	*2*	21·0	*–18*
	[27]		[26]		[24]	
Pakistan	9·1	*–16*	10·0	*–20*	7·4	*–19*
Ceylon	7·7	*–28*	6·9	*–25*	10·0	*18*
Malaysia	8·5	– *3*	11·0	*14*	13·7	*100*
Singapore	8·4	*17*	7·4	*4*	8·5	*26*
Hong Kong	30·9	*9*	32·8	*1*	29·7	– *5*
Ghana	7·7	—	9·3	*–42*	12·1	*1*
Nigeria	21·9	*22*	25·0	*–21*	37·7	*30*
Zambia	28·7	*32*	22·9	*–18*	29·9	*47*
Malawi	3·2	—	2·3	*5*	2·1	*3*
Kenya	5·7	– *5*	5·7	*–20*	6·7	– *8*
Middle East	97·2	– *3*	91·1	*–21*	106·4	*11*
Irish Republic	77·7	*8*	80·5	*20*	81·5	*11*
Republic of South Africa	73·0	*12*	67·3	*–11*	71·4	*–11*
Other	65·5	*16*	56·1	*6*	69·6	*20*
TOTAL STERLING AREA	586·8	*7*	615·0	– *4*	635·4	*7*
	[607]		[607]		[616]	

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room* 437, *Board of Trade,* 1 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.*1 (*Tel.* 01-222 7877, *Ext.* 2653/6) *and not to HMSO.*

Table 9 *continued.* **Imports by areas and countries: Non-Sterling Area**

quarters or quarterly averages
seasonally adjusted figures are in brackets
percentage increase on a year earlier in italics £ million c.i.f.

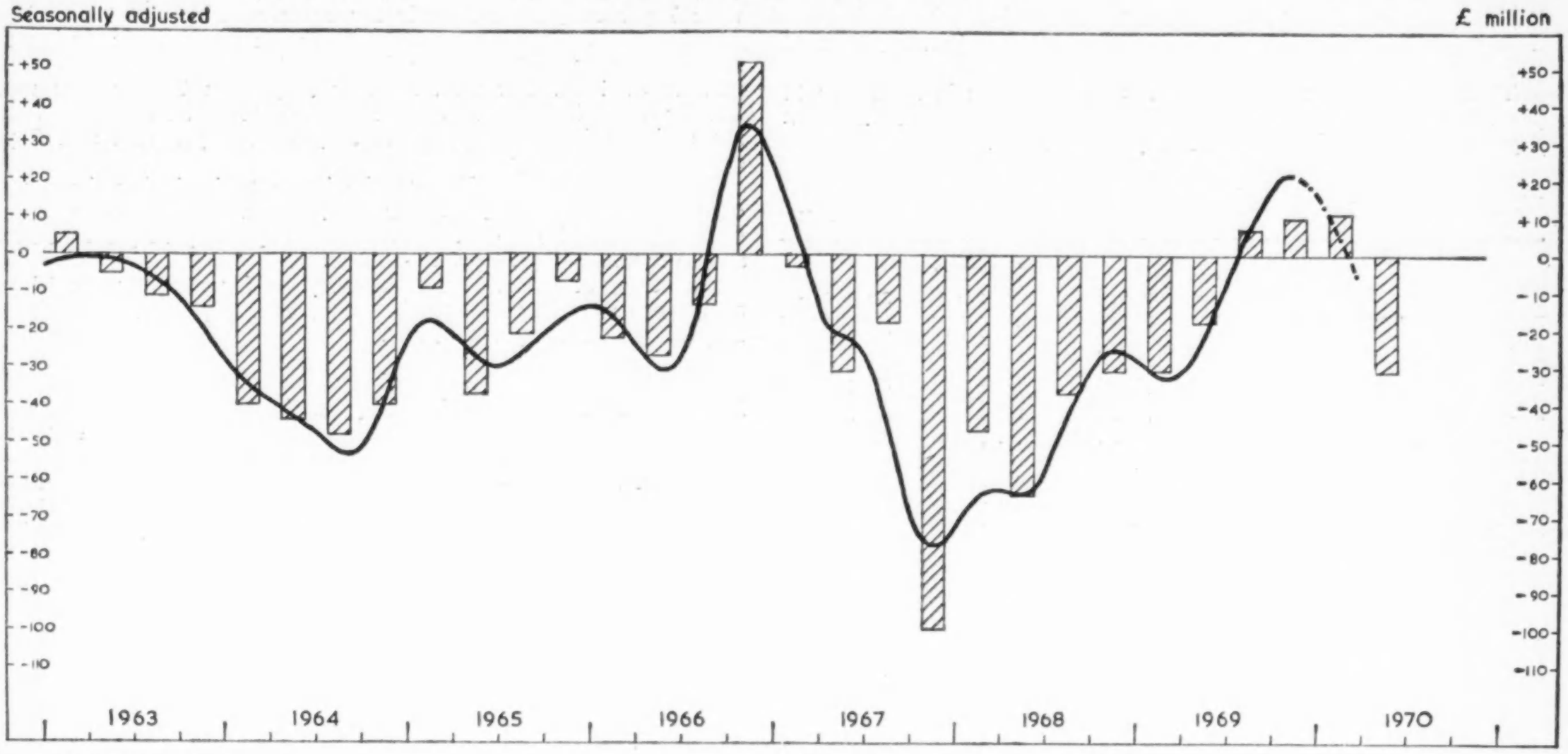
		2nd half 1969		1st quarter 1970		2nd quarter 1970	
NORTH AMERICA		405·8	– *1*	429·0	*21*	527·8	*12*
	(†)	[404]		[438]		[501]	
	(‡)	[369]		[433]		[491]	
Canada		116·8	– *7*	156·2	*22*	190·0	*31*
		[115]		[167]		[182]	
United States & Deps.		289·0	*2*	272·7	*20*	337·8	*4*
	(†)	[291]		[267]		[319]	
	(‡)	[256]		[261]		[304]	
WESTERN EUROPE		766·3	*6*	799·2	*6*	855·5	*15*
		[768]		[807]		[837]	
EFTA (including Finland)		322·3	*8*	318·9	*7*	352·9	*15*
		[318]		[334]		[349]	
Finland		48·5	*12*	43·0	*16*	46·9	*19*
Sweden		83·2	*6*	78·7	– *2*	96·4	*12*
Norway and Spitzbergen		45·7	*11*	48·2	*7*	50·5	*17*
Denmark, Faroes and Greenland		63·8	*3*	63·4	*7*	66·5	*13*
Switzerland and Leichtenstein		45·8	*15*	46·7	*16*	50·0	*17*
Portugal, Azores and Madeira		19·2	*9*	21·3	*15*	22·9	*17*
Austria		16·0	*10*	17·4	*7*	19·7	*24*
EEC		401·6	*4*	431·7	*7*	459·3	*14*
		[406]		[429]		[446]	
Western Germany		123·2	*9*	123·4	*14*	138·6	*23*
Netherlands		97·6	*2*	111·5	*6*	112·4	*3*
Belgium and Luxembourg		48·1	*16*	48·5	*8*	47·8	*4*
France		80·1	*2*	92·4	*8*	96·3	*22*
Italy		52·6	– *5*	55·9	– *8*	64·1	*12*
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa		28·2	*4*	35·7	*1*	28·9	*25*
Other		14·2	—	12·9	– *8*	14·4	– *2*
SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE		88·8	*5*	70·8	*–12*	86·4	*16*
		[80]		[83]		[89]	
Soviet Union		57·3	*15*	35·7	*–17*	49·4	*25*
Other		31·4	*–10*	35·1	– *6*	37·0	*6*
LATIN AMERICA		86·0	*9*	78·7	*–17*	95·1	
		[90]		[77]		[88]	
Venezuela		12·2	*–30*	14·8	– *7*	12·2	*–26*
Argentine Republic		18·6	*27*	13·7	*–30*	20·4	– *7*
Other		55·2	*17*	50·2	*–16*	62·5	*24*
OTHER NON-STERLING		138·3	—	148·9	*6*	150·0	*5*
		[147]		[138]		[144]	
Middle East		59·5	– *1*	73·0	*12*	61·2	*–13*
Japan		28·9	– *3*	26·7	*12*	31·8	*39*
Other		49·9	*3*	49·2	– *5*	57·0	*16*
TOTAL NON-STERLING AREA		1,485·1	*4*	1,526·5	*7*	1,714·7	*13*
	(†)	[1,488]		[1,543]		[1,660]	
	(‡)	[1,453]		[1,537]		[1,650]	
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES		2,072·0	*5*	2,146·2	*4*	2,355·1	*11*
	(†)	[2,096]		[2,141]		[2,274]	
	(‡)	[2,061]		[2,135]		[2,265]	

(†) Including US military aircraft, etc.
(‡) Excluding US military aircraft, etc.

NOTES

1. Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports were published on July 27† and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the monthly Report on Overseas Trade‡ for August, due to be published on or about August 28.

†Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, June 1970, HMSO, price £1 10s. (annual subscription £19 4s.).
‡Report on Overseas Trade, published by HMSO price 6s. (annual subscription £3 16s.).



2. (a) Visible trade balance

The figures for the visible trade balance are on a balance of payments basis and are estimates and liable to revision. They are only published seasonally adjusted. In order to obtain the best guidance as to the trend of the trade balance, figures for several months should be taken together.

The visible trade balance is obtained by making a number of adjustments to the figures recorded in the monthly Trade Statistics. Some are valuation adjustments, the principal of which is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to United Kingdom owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). These adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual 'Pink Book', 'United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1969' (Table 5 and pp. 66-68).

A run of recent figures summarizing the adjustments is given below:

Calculation of visible trade balance (Note 2 (a))

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million per month

	Exports			Imports (excluding US military aircraft, etc.)				Visible Trade Balance†
	Overseas Trade Statistics basis† (f.o.b.) (1)	Coverage adjustments (2)	Balance of Payments basis† (f.o.b.) (3)	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (c.i.f.) (4)	Freight, insurance and other valuation adjustments (5)	Coverage adjustments (6)	Balance of Payments basis (f.o.b.) (7)	(8)
1968	547	-24	523	646	-66	-13	567	-44
1969	615	-27	588	678	-68	-14	596	- 8
1st quarter	577	-26	551	660	-68	-10	582	-31
2nd quarter	608	-30	578	678	-67	-16	596	-18
3rd quarter	631	-25	606	680	-67	-15	598	+7
4th quarter	645	-27	618	693	-70	-15	608	+10
1970 1st quarter	656	-26	630	712	-73	-20	620	+11
2nd quarter	662	-28	634	755	-79	-15	661	-27
1970 January	663	-23	639	692	-73	-16	603	+36
February	634	-28	605	713	-72	-28	613	- 8
March	672	-26	646	730	-73	-15	642	+4
April	679	-29	651	745	-77	-12	657	- 6
May	633	-24	608	727	-76	-15	636	-28
June	672	-30	643	792	-84	-20	689	-47

Figures in columns 3 and 7 are the result of applying the respective adjustments to columns 1 and 4. Column 8 is the difference of columns 3 and 7
Components and totals throughout are rounded independently
† These figures are after adjusting for special factors affecting the recording of exports

(b) Purchases of United States military aircraft

The calculation of the visible trade balance excludes transactions, whether deliveries or payments, relating to the purchase of United States military aircraft (including some missiles) which are being financed by the special United States Exim Bank credit. The effect of these transactions on the balance of payments accounts is shown in the quarterly balance of payments statistics published in 'Economic Trends'.

(c) Three-monthly averages of trade figures

The sequence of individual monthly figures, even when seasonal influences have been allowed for, is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. One simple method of securing a better guide to underlying movements is to take averages of three months. These averages, for the month in question and the two preceding months, are given in Table 1B and are referred to io the commentary on the figures. The averages are still sensitive tn irregular movements in the monthly figures and to special influences, though they are markedly less variable than the monthly figures. More elaborate estimates of trend can be constructed, but the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

(d) Recording of exports

For an account of special factors affecting the recording of exports and net figures of adjustments on this account up to October of last year, see page 1392 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 20, 1970 (United Kingdom Trade in April).

Production of man-made fibres in June

THE VOLUME of production of man-made fibres in June was 11 per cent more than in June 1969.

Total production by weight of man-made fibres in June was 11 per cent more than in June 1969 with output of continuous filament 4 per cent more and staple fibre 16 per cent more.

Man-made fibre production

Million lb. (†)

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1964	825·2	378·1	447·1
1965	862·1	396·4	465·7
1966	881·6	411·1	470·2
1967	955·1	438·4	516·7
1968	1,188·6	533·0	655·7
1969	1,221·6	556·6	664·6
1969 1st quarter	312·8	143·9	168·9
2nd quarter	316·8	142·6	174·2
3rd quarter	277·3	126·9	150·3
4th quarter	314·3	143·1	171·2
1970 1st quarter	323·6	139·8	183·8
2nd quarter	343·2	149·1	194·1
1969 January	107·6	50·5	57·0
February	96·4	45·0	51·4
March	108·8	48·3	60·5
April	104·7	46·3	58·3
May	109·9	49·9	60·0
June	102·2	46·4	55·9
1970 January	110·8	48·4	62·4
February	100·3	43·2	57·1
March	112·5	48·2	64·3
April	116·3	49·9	66·4
May	113·8	50·7	63·1
June	113·0	48·4	64·6

(†) From July 1967 the production figures for continuous filament yarn are on an 'actual weight' basis; previously figures were on a 'delivered weight' basis which is approximately 3 per cent less than the corresponding 'actual weight'.

Index of the volume of production of man-made fibres

1963 = 100

1964	117
1965	129
1966	142
1967	154
1968	201
1969	213

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1969 1st quarter	216	204
2nd quarter	221	211
3rd quarter	199	220
4th quarter	216	218
1970 1st quarter	228	215
2nd quarter	248	237
1969 July	205	217
August	190	225
September	203	218
October	211	218
November	225	223
December	212	213
1970 January	228	222
February	224	208
March	233	216
April	253	238
May	249	234
June	243	239

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1969 and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1970 have been incorporated. Figures for earlier periods were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 11, 1970 (page 375).

Deliveries of man-made fibres

TOTAL deliveries of man-made fibres in the second quarter of 1970 were 7 per cent more than in the corresponding quarter of 1969.

Deliveries of continuous filament to the home trade during the second quarter of 1970 were 1 per cent more than in the second quarter of 1969. For weft knitting they were 20 per cent more but for warp knitting they were 1 per cent less. For broad weaving and for industrial purposes they were 6 per cent and 9 per cent less respectively.

Deliveries of staple fibre to the home trade during the second quarter of 1970 were 22 per cent more. Deliveries to cotton spinning were 17 per cent more, to wool spinning 14 per cent more and to flax spinning 36 per cent more.

Deliveries of continuous filament yarn for export were 15 per cent more than in the second quarter of 1969, while deliveries of staple fibre were 1 per cent less.

Deliveries of continuous filament yarn (‡)

million lb.

	Total	Home						Exports as yarn (†)
		Total	Broad weaving	Weft knitting	Warp knitting	Industrial purposes (tyres, etc.)	Other purposes	
1964	390·1	295·6	87·1	56·8	42·6	95·7	13·3	94·6
1965	397·4	310·2	89·1	55·2	47·2	106·0	12·8	87·2
1966	405·3	329·5	90·6	68·2	46·1	107·2	17·4	75·8
1967	437·8	345·8	75·4	87·3	55·8	107·8	19·6	91·5
1968	525·5	416·4	88·1	121·1	70·6	115·0	21·7	109·0
1969	535·1	426·9	86·4	114·5	77·8	129·6	18·5	108·2
1968								
1st qtr.	130·8	102·5	22·8	29·0	16·8	28·6	5·3	28·3
2nd qtr.	130·8	103·9	22·9	29·2	17·6	28·9	5·3	26·9
3rd qtr.	126·2	98·7	19·8	28·8	16·9	28·3	4·9	27·5
4th qtr.	137·7	111·3	22·5	34·1	19·3	29·2	6·3	26·3
1969								
1st qtr.	142·9	115·9	24·3	33·2	20·5	32·5	5·4	27·0
2nd qtr.	138·3	111·9	22·0	30·0	20·9	33·4	4·6	26·4
3rd qtr.	116·4	94·1	18·4	24·2	17·0	30·2	4·4	22·3
4th qtr.	137·6	105·1	20·9	27·0	19·4	33·6	4·2	32·5
1970								
1st qtr.	140·6	105·7	19·9	30·7	19·5	31·8	3·9	34·9
2nd qtr.	143·0	112·6	21·4 (§)	36·2	20·8	30·5	3·7	30·4

(†) The figures refer to deliveries from the industry direct for export and may differ from the totals recorded as exports in the monthly trade accounts.
(‡) From January 1968 a revised classification of end-uses was introduced; from the first quarter of 1968, therefore, the figures for deliveries to individual industries may not be precisely comparable with those for earlier periods.
(§) Includes 4·2 million lb. for carpets and rugs.

Deliveries of staple fibre

million lb.

	Total	Home					Exports (†)
		Total	Cotton spinning	Wool spinning	Flax spinning	Other systems and sundries	
1964	459·9	349·6	136·7	127·4	38·3	47·3	110·4
1965	450·7	334·6	125·7	125·5	29·4	54·0	116·1
1966	450·9	325·3	114·8	125·6	28·3	56·5	125·7
1967	516·9	337·0	105·5	128·2	42·0	61·2	179·9
1968	622·6	381·6	115·2	128·3	58·0	80·1	241·0
1969	659·8	373·1	112·7	113·5	61·7	85·2	286·8
1968 1st qtr.	147·8	97·6	28·8	35·8	13·3	19·7	50·2
2nd qtr.	152·3	95·3	27·5	32·6	12·6	22·6	57·0
3rd qtr.	152·1	87·1	27·0	28·0	14·0	18·1	65·0
4th qtr.	170·4	101·6	31·9	31·9	18·1	19·6	68·8
1969 1st qtr.	175·1	100·3	29·4	30·8	17·6	22·6	74·8
2nd qtr.	170·9	89·7	27·1	28·9	13·8	20·0	81·1
3rd qtr.	149·1	81·6	24·6	24·0	13·4	19·6	67·5
4th qtr.	164·7	101·4	31·6	29·9	16·9	23·1	63·3
1970 1st qtr.	180·2	102·5	31·2	30·6	17·1	23·6	77·7
2nd qtr.	189·2	109·1	31·8	33·0 (‡)	18·8	25·5	80·1

(†) The figures refer to deliveries from the industry direct for export and may differ from the totals recorded as exports in the monthly trade accounts
(‡) Woollen spinning 16·2 million lb.; worsted spinning 16·8 million lb.

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Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer their customers a comprehensive service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. Full information about this service can be obtained by sending a postcard to Publicity Section, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room E22, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

Quarterly analysis of man-made fibre production

PRODUCTION BY WEIGHT of synthetic fibres in the second quarter of 1970 was 15 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1969 while production by weight of viscose plus acetate fibres remained at the same level.

Within the total for synthetic fibres production of continuous filament was 9 per cent more and staple fibre 22 per cent more. Under the heading 'viscose plus acetate', production of continuous filament yarn was 3 per cent less and staple fibre 2 per cent more than in the second quarter of 1969.

million lb.†

	Total		Continuous filament		Staple fibre	
	Synthetic	Viscose + acetate	Synthetic	Viscose + acetate	Synthetic	Viscose + acetate
1961	145·9	421·8	87·5	174·5	58·4	247·3
1962	182·9	444·3	114·0	176·8	68·8	267·5
1963	232·3	486·8	141·7	188·5	90·6	298·3
1964	278·7	546·5	165·6	212·5	113·1	334·0
1965	326·3	535·8	180·0	216·4	146·3	319·4
1966	385·3	496·3	211·3	200·0	174·0	296·2
1967	427·9	527·2	238·5	199·9	189·4	327·3
1968	591·7	596·9	318·1	214·9	273·6	382·0
1969	642·4	578·8	343·7	212·9	298·7	366·0
1967 1st quarter	107·1	130·0	58·8	47·8	48·4	82·2
2nd quarter	108·9	131·9	59·7	50·3	49·2	81·6
3rd quarter	92·7	122·4	52·7	49·1	40·0	73·3
4th quarter	119·2	142·9	67·3	52·7	51·9	90·2
1968 1st quarter	140·7	151·8	79·0	55·0	61·7	96·8
2nd quarter	147·1	151·3	79·4	55·7	67·7	95·6
3rd quarter	141·4	143·3	75·3	49·6	66·1	93·7
4th quarter	162·5	150·5	84·5	54·6	78·0	95·9
1969 1st quarter	157·2	155·7	87·0	56·9	70·1	98·8
2nd quarter	166·8	150·0	86·8	55·8	80·0	94·2
3rd quarter	155·3	121·9	82·5	44·5	72·9	77·5
4th quarter	163·1	151·2	87·4	55·8	75·7	95·5
1970 1st quarter	172·5	151·1	84·6	55·1	87·8	96·0
2nd quarter	192·6	150·5	94·8	54·3	97·8	96·3

The heading 'Viscose + acetate' includes triacetate.
(†) From July 1967 the production figures for continuous filament yarn are on an 'actual weight' basis; previously figures were on a 'delivered weight' basis which is approximately 3 per cent less than the corresponding 'actual weight'.

'Financial statistics' for July

ESTIMATES of the financial accounts for the first quarter of 1970 are contained in full in the July issue of *Financial Statistics* (HMSO, monthly, 16s.), published on July 28. They include articles on industrial and commercial companies; superannuation funds and local authority borrowing..

Business Monitor

THE FOLLOWING TITLES and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Production Series:

Monthly at £1 a year post free:

Gramophone Records for April 1970
Trailers for October 1970
Wheeled Tractors for May, 1970
Clothing for May 1970
Paper and Papermaking Materials for May 1970
Pottery and Electrical Ware for May 1970

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year post free:

Scientific and Industrial Instruments and Apparatus for First Quarter 1970

A complete list of titles in the Production Series was last published in the Board of Trade Journal on March 18, on page 736.

Civil Aviation Series

Airline Operations for April 1970
Air Passengers—international and cabotage for Fourth Quarter 1969

A complete list of titles in the Civil Aviation Series is as follows:

Airport Activity (M)
Air Passengers (M)
Air Freight and Mail (M)
Airlines (M)
Airlines (Q)
Domestic Passenger Traffic (Q)
Air Passengers—international and cabotage (Q)

'Economic Progress Report' for August

ARTICLES IN the August issue of *Economic Progress Report*, published on July 30, are as follows: Planning, programming, budgeting; Economic statistics; IMF: increase in quotas; monthly economic assessment (see *Board of Trade Journal*, July 22, page 163).

USING EFTA

Opportunities for the British businessman in the free markets of EFTA are described in 'Using EFTA,' published by the EFTA Secretariat in Geneva. This 161 *page book provides basic information for the new exporter, outlines the procedures for claiming EFTA tariff treatment and gives useful facts and figures about individual EFTA countries. Copies, together with other EFTA publications (including the Secretariat's regular EFTA Bulletin) can be obtained free of charge from the Board of Trade's EFTA Information Centre,* 1 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.*1 *Tel.* 01-222 7877, *Ext.* 2479/80).

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1966 during the week ended Friday, July 31, 1970.
Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
				BRITISH	
Time Out For Sardinia	Br/E 34993	27	July 27	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Harold Baim Motion Picture Productions Ltd.
Portrait of a People	Br/E 34994	28	July 27	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Advertising Films Ltd. (for Central Office of Information).
Cromwell	Br/E 34995	140	July 27	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Irving Allen Ltd.
Groupie Girl	Br/E 34997	88	July 28	Eagle Films Ltd.	Salon Productions Ltd.
The Wife Swappers	Br/E 34998	84	July 28	,, ,,	,, ,,
Turner	Br/E 35000	29	July 28	The British Film Institute	Samaritan Films Ltd.
The Virgin and the Gypsy	Br/E 35001	95	July 28	Screenspace Ltd.	Kenwood Films Ltd.
Mischief	Br/E 35008	57	July 30	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Shand Pictures Ltd. (for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.).
Movietone News 2147	Br/E 34909	8	July 31	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2147A	Br/E 34910	7	July 31	,, ,,	,, ,,
				FOREIGN	
Chisum	F 34992	110	July 27	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner-Bros. Pictures Inc.
Bridge to Space	F 34996	20	July 27	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Seneca Productions Inc.
As the Naked Wind from the Sea	F 34999	97	July 28	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd.	Swedish Film Productions Investments A/B, Stockholm.
Hell in Normandy	F 35002	98	July 29	Crispin Film Distributors Ltd.	Rhodes International S.p.a., Rome and Alcinter, Paris.
People Soup	F 35003	12	July 29	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Pangloss Productions Inc.
The Wackey World of Numburrs	F 35004	7	July 29	,, ,,	Columbia Pictures Industries Inc.
Joaquin Murietta	F 35005	83	July 29	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.
Der Fliegende Hollander (The Flying Duchman)	F 35006	100	July 29	Planet Film Distributors Ltd.	V.E.B. Defa Aussenhandel, Berlin.
Smoke	F 35007	84	July 30	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions.
The Sicilian Clan	F 35009	117	July 30	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Fox-Europa, Paris and Les Filmes des Siecle, Paris.

ELECTRONIC CAPITAL EQUIPMENT DURING THE FIRST QUARTER

First quarter output at new high level

IN THE FIRST QUARTER of 1970, according to Ministry of Technology provisional figures, total output† of the capital equipment sector of the electronics industry was at the highest level so far recorded.

At £160 million total output for the first quarter was more than 8 per cent above that of the last quarter of 1969, and 26 per cent above the first quarter of that year. Output for export showed increases of 4 per cent and 42 per cent respectively.

Full details of the various types of equipment comprising the sector are shown in the table below in terms of current prices. Because of the nature of the items, variations from one quarter to another are common, but the trend recently has been markedly upwards.

A comparison between the first quarter of 1969 and the corresponding quarter of 1970 is revealing:

Total output of electronic capital equipment
Increase (+) or decrease (−)

	1st quarter 1969	1st quarter 1970	Change £ million	Per cent
Computers	29·5	44·7	+15·2	*+51*
Control equipment	16·0	18·8	+ 2·8	*+17*
Measuring instruments	10·8	10·5	− 0·3	*− 3*
Nucleonic instruments	1·6	1·5	− 0·1	*− 6*
Broadcasting equipment	3·7	3·2	− 0·5	*− 13*
Radar	11·1	17·4	+6·3	*+57*
Navigational aid equipment	13·3	12·1	− 1·2	*− 9*
Radio communication equipment	13·9	18·0	+ 4·1	*+29*
Other goods	9·8	13·8	+ 4·0	*+41*
Total deliveries	116·2	148·7	+32·5	*+28*
Research and development	10·4	11·1	+ 0·7	*+ 7*
Total output	126·6	159·8	+33·2	*+26*

It will be seen that the increase in computers and in radar were each greater than one half.

†Total deliveries plus research and development

Export deliveries 40 per cent of total

A characteristic of the capital sector of the electronics industry is the high proportion of total output which is devoted to export. This is best measured in terms of deliveries of hardware, and Mintech's last report showed that exports had increased from 34 per cent of total deliveries in 1967 to 39 per cent of the total in 1969.

This trend has continued into 1970. In the first quarter, export deliveries reached 40 per cent of the total.

Orders on hand fall

There now appears to be some decline in orders on hand, particularly for export where there is a fall of 8 per cent from the end-1969 level.

Orders on hand for electronic capital equipment
(£ million, current prices)

	Home	Export	Total
December 31, 1967	319	157	476
June 30, 1968	333	186	519
December 31, 1968	360	176	536
March 31, 1969	357	180	537
June 30, 1969	374	202	576
September 30, 1969	399	222	621
December 31, 1969	394	225	619
March 31, 1970	391	207	598

All the above figures include orders for computers which at March 31, 1970, amounted to £202 million of which £78 million were for export.

Employment

Including the computer industry, the number employed in the capital sector at March 31, 1970, was 150,000.

Electronic capital equipment
Deliveries, R & D and other Work

£ million current prices

	1967		1968		1969 p		1969								1970	
							1st quarter p		2nd quarter p		3rd quarter p		4th quarter p		1st quarter p	
	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export
1. Electronic computers and related equipment	94·4	35·3	109·4	38·7	141·9	59·2	29·5	10·9	32·9	13·6	40·3	17·0	39·2	17·7	44·7	18·2
2. Industrial electronic control equipment	42·5	9·4	52·3	12·7	64·7	16·0	16·0	2·8	14·9	3·8	15·1	3·6	18·7	5·8	18·8	4·0
3. Electronic measuring and testing equipment	36·8	15·3	42·5	19·0	41·7	19·7	10·8	4·7	10·5	4·9	9·7	4·7	10·7	5·4	10·5	4·8
4. Nucleonic instruments and controls	4·3	1·0	5·3	1·1	4·8	1·4	1·6	0·3	1·2	0·4	0·9	0·3	1·1	0·4	1·5	0·3
5. Public broadcasting and ancillary equipment	8·2	4·8	10·0	4·7	17·1	7·4	3·7	1·6	4·3	1·7	4·6	2·1	4·5	2·0	3·2	1·3
6. Radar	87·6	30·8	95·2	41·7	44·9	26·5	11·1	6·5	11·0	6·3	8·9	4·7	13·9	9·0	17·4	10·6
7. Electronic navigational aid equipment					48·2	18·8	13·3	5·2	10·1	4·1	11·3	4·5	13·5	5·0	12·1	4·6
8. Radio communication equipment	38·4	17·5	52·1	22·3	56·6	25·5	13·9	6·0	14·4	6·2	13·9	6·3	14·4	7·0	18·0	10·0
9. Other electronic capital goods	36·2	9·0	38·2	10·0	38·5	11·4	9·8	3·0	8·2	2·2	10·1	3·3	10·4	2·9	13·8	5·1
10. Other work	18·6	3·1	24·9	3·5	30·2	3·7	6·5	0·9	7·5	1·1	8·1	0·8	8·1	0·9	8·6	0·8
Total deliveries	367·0	126·2	429·9	153·7	488·6	189·5	116·2	41·9	115·0	44·2	122·9	47·3	134·5	56·1	148·7	59·7
11. Research and development	43·0	2·6	42·8	3·4	45·5	3·4	10·4	0·6	10·6	0·6	11·7	0·6	12·8	1·6	11·1	0·5
Total output	410·0	128·8	472·7	157·1	534·1	192·9	126·6	42·5	125·6	44·8	134·6	47·9	147·3	57·7	159·8	60·2
12. Sales to other United Kingdom electronics manufacturers	8·3	—	10·2	—	10·7	—	3·2	—	2·2	—	2·6	—	2·7	—	4·3	—

p Provisional
Notes: 1. Items 2, 3, 4 above are derived from the Electronic Capital Equipment and the Scientific Instrument inquiries
2. Item 10 covers the installation and field maintenance of capital equipment
3. Item 11 refers only to contract R & D. It does not include 'in-house' R & D for firms' own products
4. Item 12 is already included as part of the output of these other manufacturers in Total Output

Food supplies moving into consumption in the United Kingdom

ESTIMATES OF FOOD consumption in the United Kingdom are prepared annually by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Provisional estimates for 1969 were published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, vol. 198, No. 3805 dated February 18, 1970 (page 443), to provide some early indications of changes in consumption between 1968 and 1969. The following tables show revised estimates for 1966 to 1969 together with the estimated energy value and nutrient content of food supplies. Esimates for the pre-war period and for the years 1940 to 1966 together with an account of the background of the statistics and method of calculation were published on March 8, 1968 in the *Board of Trade Journal*, vol. 194, No. 3703, pages 753 to 759.

The estimates of total supplies of food, after deductions for exports, waste and non-food uses, are divided by the estimated population to give averages per head. The resultant figures are not what any particular individual obtains, but what, on average, is availbie to the whole population for consumption. They are the only official estimates of the total food consumption of the population as a whole, and enable the overall food position to be compared over different periods of time.

Food supplies

These estimates continue to reflect the marked stability in the broad pattern of food consumption; changes between 1968 and 1969 were generally small. Consumption of liquid milk continued

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 1. Food supplies per head per annum moving into consumption in the United Kingdom

(lb. per head per annum)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
I. Dairy products (excluding butter):				
Liquid milk	323·1	322·9	319·9	317·4
(pints per head per annum)	(250·9)	(250·7)	(248·4)	(246·4)
of which, schools and welfare milk (pints)	(41·1)	(40·9)	(39·7)	(38·3)
Cream (40 per cent fat content)	2·5	2·7	2·8	3·0
Cheese milk, full cream	10·4	10·7	11·0	11·3
Evaporated milk, full cream, unsweetened	4·4	4·8	4·7	4·9
Condensed milk, full cream sweetened	1·4	1·1	1·1	1·0
Condensed milk, machine skimmed	1·9	2·4	2·4	2·6
Dried whole milk	1·8	1·7	1·3	1·2
Dried skimmed milk	2·6	2·3	2·6	2·8
Milk as liquid in manufactured products not elsewhere specified	18·3	17·3	17·9	16·7
Total (converted to milk solids)	56·5	56·4	56·3	56·1
II. Meat:				
Beef-bone in	41·3	45·0	42·5	42·5
Beef – bone out	4·0	2·7	2·6	4·4
Mutton and lamb	23·5	23·7	23·2	21·6
Pork	24·4	22·5	23·3	24·5
Offal	9·8	9·9	10·1	8·2 (†)
Canned meat (imported)	7·1	8·0	7·9	7·0
Bacon and ham	25·1	24·6	25·2	25·0
Poultry	17·6	18·9	20·9	21·9
Game and rabbits	0·7	0·6	0·6	0·6
Total (converted to edible weight)	129·5	131·6	131·6	130·7
III. Fish:				
Fresh, frozen and cured (wet fillet equivalent)	16·0	15·9	16·7	16·1
Shell fish, fresh and frozen (edible weight)	0·8	1·0	0·9	1·1
Canned fish (imported)	2·6	3·0	3·2	2·6
Total (edible weight)	19·4	19·9	20·8	19·8
IV. Eggs:				
Shell eggs (number)	245	248	252	248
Egg products (equivalent number of eggs)	24	26	23	23
Total	269	274	275	271
V. Oils and fats (visible):				
Butter	20·0	20·5	19·7	19·6
Margarine (gross)	12·1	11·7	11·3	11·8
(net) (‡)	11·4	11·1	10·9	11·4
Lard and compound cooking fat	12·4	12·2	11·9	12·0
Other edible oils and fats	12·0	11·4	13·7	13·4
Total (converted to fat content)	50·5	49·9	50·9	51·2
VI. Sugar and syrups:				
Sugar refined (§) (i) (gross)	109·0	106·9	105·8	107·2
(ii)	105·4	103·2	102·0	103·3
(iii) (net)	100·2	98·0	96·9	98·0
Honey	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7
Glucose	9·6	9·9	10·5	11·4
Total (sugar content) (gross)	117·6	115·8	115·3	117·6
(net)	108·6	106·8	106·3	108·2
VII. Fruit:				
Fresh citrus fruit	20·0	19·8	20·2	20·1
Other fresh fruit	54·3	48·0	51·7	53·2
Canned fruit	18·7	19·0	18·9	19·0
Imported fruit juices (in natural strength)	5·6	6·5	6·2	6·0
Imported fruit pulp	1·6	1·5	1·9	1·8
Imported dried fruit	5·3	5·2	5·4	5·2
Total (converted to fresh equivalent)	123·4	118·0	122·6	122·8
VIII. Pulses and nuts:				
Dried pulses (ll)	7·1	7·2	6·9	7·5
Shelled nuts and soya flour	5·2	5·4	5·3	5·7
Total	12·3	12·6	12·2	13·2
IX. Potatoes and potato products (•)				
Total including the following products	224·0	223·5	226·5	217·7
Crisps (raw potato equivalent)	12·7	13·4	14·6	13·7
Frozen (raw potato equivalent)	1·6	2·8	3·6	5·9
Dehydrated (raw potato equivalent)	3·0	4·7	6·5	7·6
Canned (raw potato equivalent)	0·7	1·7	1·9	2·4
Pre-peeled and par-fries (raw potato equivalent)	1·0	1·4	1·8	2·3
X. Other vegetables:				
Fresh tomatoes	13·2	13·6	13·4	13·6
Imported canned tomatoes (including juice and puree)	6·0	6·2	7·0	6·4
Cabbage and greens	35·7	35·4	34·9	32·8
Leafy salads	4·7	4·4	4·4	4·7
Fresh carrots	11·7	12·3	11·8	11·3
Fresh legumes	20·1	21·2	22·0	23·1
Other fresh vegetables	28·8	28·0	27·8	28·3
Other canned vegetables (††)	10·0	9·2	7·9	10·8
Total (converted to fresh equivalent)	137·0	136·2	135·2	136·8
XI. Grain products:				
Wheat flour	153·4	147·0	145·0	145·7
Barley products	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3
Oat products	2·9	2·7	2·8	2·7
Rye products	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4
Breakfast cereals	5·6	5·6	5·9	6·2
Rice	2·8	2·5	3·2	3·2
Starch and other farinaceous foods	3·5	2·7	4·0	4·2
Total	168·9	161·2	161·6	162·7
XII. Tea, coffee and cocoa:				
Tea	8·7	9·1	8·8	8·5
Coffee (bean equivalent)	2·9	3·1	3·1	3·6
Cocoa powder	1·4	1·2	1·1	1·1
XIII. Alcoholic drink (‡‡):				
Spirits (proof pints) (§§)	2·5	2·5	2·6	2·5
Beer (pints)	162·2	164·9	166·6	173·1
Wine (pints)	5·5	6·0	6·7	6·4

(†) This series was revised from January 1, 1969, to take account of new definitions of edible meat offals

(‡) Excluding ingredients shown as separate items elsewhere in the tables (e.g. butter and lard)

(§) (i) Total consumption of sugar including sugar content of imported manufactured foods;
(ii) = (i) less sugar used in production of alcoholic drinks;
(iii) = (i) less sugar used in alcoholic drinks and sugar content of products covered elsewhere in the table to provide for the calculation of calories and nutrients.

(ll) Includes dried beans and dried peas for canning

(•) Raw equivalent

(††) Excludes canned dried peas, canned dried beans (beans in tomato sauce, etc.), and canned tomatoes

(‡‡) Quantities retained for home use, based on Table 208 Annual Abstract of Statistics 1969 provided by HM Customs and Excise

(§§) Excludes medical spirit

Table 2. Summary of the main food groups from Table 1

(lb. per head per annum)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Dairy products (excluding butter) (as milk solids)	56·5	56·4	56·3	56·1
Meat (including canned meat, bacon and ham) (as edible weight)	129·5	131·6	131·6	130·7
Fish (edible weight)	19·4	19·9	20·8	19·8
Eggs and egg products (number)	269	274	275	271
Oils and fats (visible) (fat content)	50·5	49·9	50·9	51·2
Sugar and syrup (sugar content gross) (†)	117·6	115·8	115·3	117·6
Fruit (as fresh equivalent)	123·4	118·0	122·6	122·8
Pulses and nuts	12·3	12·6	12·2	13·2
Potatoes	224·0	223·5	226·5	217·7
Other vegetables (as fresh equivalent)	137·0	136·2	135·2	136·8
Grain products	168·9	161·2	161·6	162·7
Tea	8·7	9·1	8·8	8·5

(†) For further breakdown see Table 1

UK FOOD CONSUMPTION, *continued*

to decline, but most of the reduction was attributable to the changed arrangements introduced in September, 1968, when local education authorities were relieved of the duty to provide free milk to certain categories of school children.

Sales of cream increased again; it is notable that cream consumption has more than doubled during the past decade. Many more housewives now buy it each week; this reflects both the increase in the standard of living and the fact that the average price paid by housewives has declined in real terms (that is, after allowing for the fall in value of money). The upward trend in cheese supplies continued, and consumption reached 11.3 lb. per head in 1969, almost one-third of a lb. higher than in 1968. The real price of cheese has been declining for some years, and the growth in purchases of natural cheese has more than offset the weakening in the demand for processed cheese.

The increase in supplies of beef and veal in 1969 was mainly due to the recovery in imports following the lifting of the restrictions imposed as a result of the foot-and-mouth epidemic. Boneless supplies contributed a higher proportion than hitherto. Consumption of mutton and lamb fell from 23.2 lb. per head in 1968 to 21.6 lb. in 1969, the lowest level since 1952; the reduction in home supplies was accentuated by adverse weather conditions, and prices were very firm, but the long-term downward trend in domestic demand was clearly continuing.

Consumption of pork and poultry, nearly all of which are home-produced, continued to increase and was up by 1.2 lb. and 1.0 lb. per head respectively between 1968 and 1969. The real price of poultry has been falling for many years (even the money price in 1968-69 was lower than at any time since the forties) and the market has steadily widened, though even now the percentage of housewives buying poultry in any one week is less than for any of the three carcase meats or for bacon or sausages. About 1.7 lb. of the apparent fall of 1.9 lb. shown between 1968 and 1969 for meat offals results from the introduction in the 1969 estimates of a revised allowance for offal not used for human consumption. Imported canned meat fell to 7 lb. per head, the lowest level since 1965. Consumption of bacon and ham fell away slightly from the 1968 level and was down by 0.2 lb. per head. Diminished imports of canned fish and a fall in supplies of fresh fish reduced total fish consumption by 1 lb. per head.

Consumption of shell eggs, at 248 per head per annum in 1969, fell back to the 1967 level after reaching a peak of 252 in 1968. The consumption of eggs does not now respond much to changes in real prices or in levels of income, and there are signs that the underlying demand may be weakening.

As the consumption of bread decreases, one would expect the spreading use of fats to decline, and purchases of butter fell slightly between 1968 and 1969, despite the continuing fall in its real price. Total oils and fats nevertheless showed a small increase in 1969 because of small gains by margarine, lard and compound cooking fats.

Total sugar usage at 107.2 lb. in 1969 was slightly higher than in 1968, but consumption has varied only slightly during the past five years, with an increasing proportion going to manufactuers. Consumption of total fruit at 122.8 lb. per head in 1969 compares with an average of about 121½ lb. throughtout the past decade. Canned fruit has, however, gained some ground while dried fruit has declined. It is interesting that consumption of fresh fruit should not have increased during the past decade despite the growth in real incomes and the fact that the income elasticity of demand is relatively high.

Total potato consumption fell from 226.5 lb. per head in 1968 to 217.7 lb. in 1969, mainly because of a fall in home supplies due to the reduced acreage planted. Consumption of potato products continued to increase, with frozen, dehydrated, canned and pre-packed potatoes all making appreciable gains, but crisps fell from 14.6 lb. in 1968 to 13.7 lb. (in raw potato equivalent) in 1969 following the imposition of purchase tax in the 1969 budget. Other vegetables recorded a marginal increase over the 1968 level; growth in demand in recent years has depended on the expansion of the market for convenience foods.

There was little change in total consumption of grain products, though breakfast cereals advanced from 5.9 lb. to 6.2 lb. per head. Tea consumption fell again in 1969 and at 8.5 lb. per head was at its lowest level since 1952, while coffee supplies increased from 3.1 lb. to 3.6 lb. per head, the highest level recorded to date.

Table 3. Nutrient equivalent of supplies of food per head per day moving into consumption in the United Kingdom

		1966	1967	1968	1969
I. Food:					
Protein:					
Animal	g.	51·5	52·2	52·5	52·1
Vegetable	g.	35·1	33·0	32·6	33·4
Total	g.	86·6	85·2	85·1	85·5
Fat from all sources	g.	144	143	144	145
Carbohydrate (†)	g.	402	385	387	389
Calcium	mg.	1,140	1,120	1,140	1,130
Iron	mg.	14·9	14·6	14·7	14·9
Vitamin A	i.u.	4,690	4,760	4,730	4,460
Vitamin A, retinol equivalents (‡)	μg.	—	—	—	1,340
Thiamine	mg.	1·89	1·85	1·84	1·86
Riboflavine	mg.	1·98	1·98	1·98	1·89
Nicotinic acid (§)	mg.	16·8	18·0	18·5	19·9
Nicotinic acid equivalents (‖)	mg.	—	—	—	34·2
Vitamin C	mg.	104	103	104	97
Vitamin D	i.u.	130	133	133	122
Vitamin D (‡)	μg.	—	—	—	3·06
Energy value(¶)	kcal.	3,150	3,070	3,090	3,110
Energy value (calculated on F.A.O. factors)	kcal.	3,230	3,160	3,170	3,190
II. Alcoholic drink (not included in Section I of this table):					
Energy value	kcal.	116	119	121	124

(†) Available carbohydrate expressed as monosaccharides
(‡) From 1969, vitamin A (retinol) and vitamin D values are expressed in units of weight rather than international units. Retinol activity and carotene are added together to get the total vitamin A or retinol equivalents
(§) Total nicotinic acid
(‖) Available nicotinic acid plus the contribution from tryptophan (new series from 1969)
(¶) About half the fall of 80 kcal. between 1966 and 1967 is an artefact due to the adjustment of the factors used to estimate the nutritive value of flour

Table 4. Percentage of total energy supply derived from each major food group, and from protein, fat and carbohydrate (†)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Dairy products (excluding butter)	12	12	12	12
Meat (including canned meat and bacon)	16	17	17	17
Oils and fats (including butter)	18	18	19	18
Sugar and syrups	17	17	17	17
Potatoes	5	5	5	5
Grain products	24	22	22	22
Other foods	8	9	8	9
Total	100	100	100	100
Protein	11·0	11·1	11·0	11·0
Fat	41·1	41·9	42·0	42·0
Carbohydrate	47·9	47·0	47·0	47·0

(†) Excludes energy derived from alcoholic drink

Alcoholic drinks

Estimates of the consumption of alcoholic drinks have been included for the first time at section XIII of Table 1. They are based on statistics collected by H.M. Customs and Excise of quantities of spirits, beer and wines retained for use in the United Kingdom. Consumption of spirits has remained at much the same level, 2.5 – 2.6 proof pints per head, during the period 1966 to 1969. The continued increase in consumption of beer became more marked in 1969, when 173.1 pints per head were recorded, a rise of 6.5 pints over 1968. Consumption of wine had been steadily increasing up to 1968 at 6.7 pints per head but fell back in 1969 to 6.4 pints.

Nutrient content of food supplies

The quantities shown in the earlier tables have been expressed in terms of energy value and nutrients in Table 3. As far as possible the series are comparable over time, but revisions to nutrient conversion factors (†) are made from time to time to take into account the latest information available. In 1967 the revisions made to the factors for flour accounted for nearly half the recorded decrease between 1966 and 1967 in energy value and content of vegetable protein, carbohydrate, calcium, iron and thiamine. Similarly, most of the increase recorded in nicotinic acid between 1966 and 1968 was due to changes in the factors for tea and coffee. In 1969, the nutrient factors for vitamins were further revised and some of the differences between 1968 and 1969 are caused by these revisions which, to some extent, constitute a break in series (‡). In Table 3, vitamins A and D are expressed in international units and also, for 1969, in units of weight. The Table also gives values for total nicotinic acid and, in 1969, for nicotinic acid equivalents (§).

The estimated total energy value of food supplies, based on the revised conversion factors, remains slightly lower than that derived

Table 5. Factors for converting weight to common denominators in 1969 (†)

I. Dairy products (excluding butter) to milk solids:	
Liquid milk	0·124
Cream 40 per cent fat content	0·456
Cheese	0·63
Evaporated milk, full cream, unsweetened	0·31
Condensed milk, full cream, sweetened	0·31
*Condensed milk, machine skimmed	0·224
Includes: Condensed milk, sweetened	0·27
Condensed milk, unsweetened	0·20
Dried whole milk	0·97
Dried skimmed milk	0·95
II. Meat (product weight to edible weight):	
Beef – bone in	0·84
Beef – bone out	1·00
Mutton and lamb	0·86
Pork	0·78
Offal	1·00
*Canned meat, etc. (imported)	0·946
Includes: Canned corned meat	1·10
Canned bacon and ham	1·00
Canned pig products	0·90
Canned tongue	1·00
Canned sausages	0·75
Canned meat other	0·75
Sausages fresh	0·75
Other meat products	0·80
Bacon and ham	0·89
Poultry	0·70
Game and rabbits	0·83
V. Oils and fats (product to fat content):	
Butter	0·825
Margarine	0·853
Lard and compound cooking fats	0·99
*Other edible oils and fats	0·999
Includes: Dripping	0·99
Edible oils and fats	1·00
Cocoa butter	1·00
VI. Sugar and syrups (product to sugar content):	
Sugar	1·00
Honey	0·77
*Glucose	0·854
Includes: Glucose liquid	0·82
Glucose powder	1·00
VII. Fruit (product to fresh equivalent):	
Canned fruit	0·80
Fruit juices (in natural strength)	2·00
Fruit pulp	0·85
Dried fruit	4·00
X. Other vegetables (product to fresh equivalent):	
*Canned tomatoes (including juice and puree)	1.481
Includes: Canned tomato puree and paste	2·50
Canned tomato juice	1·00
*Other canned vegetables	1·264
Includes: Canned carrots	1·15
Canned green peas (garden)	1·51
Canned other vegetables	1·10

(†) The commodities marked by an asterisk are composite items and the factors used may vary from year to year with any change in the composition or proportion of the various foods included

from factors based on the Food and Agriculture Organization's method of calculating energy value. To facilitate international comparisons, alternative estimates of energy value based on the FAO factors are given in Table 3. For the first time the energy value provided by alcoholic drinks, for the years 1966 to 1969, is shown.

In recent years the energy value and nutrient content of food supplies moving into consumption have been very stable, the proportions of energy provided by protein, fat and carbohydrate have remained almost constant since 1966, and so has the contribution of each major food group to the total energy supply (Table 4). The slight increase in energy value between 1968 and 1969 was partly caused by the increase in sugar consumption. The decreases for vitamins A and D were partly due to the reduction in the estimate of offal consumption. Reduced consumption of potatoes and of

Table 6. Consumption per head of some food products as finally purchased (†)

lb. per head per annum

	1966	1967	1968	1969 provisional
Bread	131·1	134·2	129·4	127·7
Flour	21·6	21·1	19·7	19·4
Cakes	23·7	23·3	23·3	22·8
Biscuits	22·0	22·5	22·4	22·0
Beef and veal (‡)	29·4	31·2	28·5	28·0
Mutton and lamb (‡)	22·9	22·3	21·1	19·8
Pork (‡)	10·0	8·4	9·3	10·2
Poultry (including game and rabbits) (‡)	16·8	18·4	20·2	20·7
Canned meat	10·8	12·0	12·1	12·4
Sugar (visible) (§)	60·0	61·1	58·4	57·8
Canned vegetables	32·0	33·9	33·8	35·7
Frozen vegetables	5·5	5·6	5·6	6·6
Chocolate confectionery	14·3	14·2	14·0	13·2
Sugar confectionery	11·0	11·3	11·2	11·4
Soft drinks (pints per head)	74·7	81·0	80·5	86·0
Ice cream (shillings per head at current prices)	22·5	25·2	28·1	30·9

(†) The ingredients of these foods are included in the quantities shown in Table 1
(‡) Weight as purchased; excludes usage in manufactured products, such as sausages and meat pies
(§) Excludes sugar content of manufactured foods
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

cabbages and greens was partly responsible for decreases in riboflavine and vitamin C respectively. The increase for iron was almost entirely due to changes in the composition of flour.

Consumptioa of food products

A further innovation is the series of estimates in Table 6 of some of the major foods measured at the point of final sale. These foods are included in their ingredient form in the earlier tables; for example, the main ingredients of bread, cakes, and biscuits appear in Table 1 as part of the totals shown for flour, sugar and fats. The estimates have been compiled from information used in the preparation of the National Accounts (¶). The steady reduction in bread consumption was the main reason for the overall reduction in usage of wheat flour.

Supplies of sugar and flour purchased for household and catering use continued to decline, reflecting the shift away from the less processed towards the ready manufactured (convenience) foods. This shift is illustrated in Table 6 by the growth shown in purchases of canned and frozen vegetables, and canned meats. Although total beef supplies increased in 1969, there was a decline in purchases of beef as such, as well as of lamb, offset by increases for pork and poultry. There has been a general tendency in recent years for the proportion of carcase meat supplies sold as joints or cuts to decline, and trends shown in Table 1 for total meat supplies do not necessarily hold for carcase meat sold as such.

For many years consumption of sweets had remained at about 25 lb. per head, but in 1969 sales of chocolate confectionery fell by some 6 per cent.

† These are based largely on *The Composition of Foods* by R. A. McCance and E. M. Widdowson, Medical Research Council Special Report Series, No. 297, HMSO, 1967.

‡ In particular, changes were made in the methods of calculating the vitamin A and nicotinic acid content of food to conform with the new units adopted by the Department of Health and Social Security in *Recommended Intakes of Nutrients*, HMSO, 1969.

§ It has been recognized that tryptophan can be converted in the body to nicotinic acid, and that the nicotinic acid present in cereal foods (other than that added under the policy of fortification) is unavailable to man. Nicotinic acid equivalents include the contribution of tryptophan plus the available nicotinic acid.

¶ *National Accounts Statistics: Sources and Methods*, Ed. Rita Maurice, HMSO, 1968.

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HMSO

Exhibitions and Fairs

Changes in the Programme of Trade Promotions and in the Classified lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions throughout the world (published on July 1, 1970)

SECTION I

OVERSEAS FAIRS, BRITISH WEEKS AND STORE PROMOTIONS TAKING PLACE WITH BOARD OF TRADE ASSISTANCE

Further details about an event may be obtained from the Officer named (Tel. 01-248 5757). Inquiries for details of the Joint Venture Scheme under which the Board of Trade co-operates with trade associates, and any general inquiries in connection with Section I (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7200).

(a) GENERAL

AMENDMENTS – 1970

BUCHAREST:
International Trade Fair – October 13-24, 1970
This entry should be amended to read:
The Board of Trade will organize a British Pavilion at this event.
(B. L. Banks, Ext. 7213)

AMENDMENT – 1971

BUDAPEST:
International Trade Fair – May 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: May 21-31, 1971.

SYDNEY:
International Trade Fair – August 13-22, 1971
This entry should be amended to read:
Joint ventures with:
(i) The London Chamber of Commerce.
(ii) Scottish Council Development and Industry.
(Mrs. I. M. Janzen, Ext. 7093)

VIENNA:
International Autumn Trade Fair – Autumn 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: September 5-12, 1971.

(b) SPECIALIZED

DELETE – 1970

CHICAGO:
Production Engineering Show – September 22-October 2, 1970

BERLIN:
International Congress & Exhibition of Coin-operated Amusement Machines – October 8-10, 1970

NEW YORK:
Retail Tobacco Dealers Incorporated Convention – October 15-17, 1970

CHICAGO:
Premium Show – October 26-29, 1970

AMENDMENTS – 1970

NASSAU:
Exposition of Aids to Education and Training – June 12-13, 1970
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: October 1970.

JOHANNESBURG:
Water 70 – October 15-21, 1970
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: October 15-20, 1970.

NEW YORK:
National Association Men's Sportswear Buyers (NAMSB) – October 18-21, 1970
The name of the contact should be amended to read:
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

NEW YORK:
National Outerwear & Sportwear Association Suppliers Exhibition – October 25-28, 1970
The name of the contact should be amended to read:
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

VIENNA:
International Exhibition of Vending Machinery and International Congress of Vending (INCOMAT) – November 17-19, 1970
This entry should be amended to read:
Joint ventures with:
(i) Automatic Vending Association of Britain.
(ii) Amusement Trades Association.
(K. R. Timmins, Ext. 7104)

JOHANNESBURG:
Machine Tools and Mechanical Engineering Exhibition – November 23-28, 1970
The title of this event should be amended to read:

JOHANNESBURG:
International Machine Tool Exhibition
(K. R. Timmins, Ext. 7104)

ADDITIONS – 1970

NEW YORK:
Display of British Women's Wear – September 26-October 2, 1970
Joint venture with the Clothing Export Council.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204;

ZURICH:
International Clothing Exhibition – October 11-13, 1970
Joint venture with the Clothing Export Council.
(T. E. Kerfoot, Ext. 7011)

TARGET CALIFORNIA:
LOS ANGELES:
Display of British Menswear – October 12-15, 1970
Joint venture with the Clothing Export Council.
(C. J. Mather, Ext. 265)

TARGET CALIFORNIA:
LOS ANGELES:
International Automobile Show – October 24-November 1, 1970
Joint venture with the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.
(C. J. Mather, Ext. 265)

MOSCOW:
Prosthetic and Orthopaedic Appliances and Materials (PROTEZY) – October 26-November 4, 1970
Joint venture with the British Hospitals Export Council.
(J. R. Schaffer, Ext. 7246)

MOSCOW:
Modern Geological Prospecting Equipment and Instruments (GEOLOGORAZVEDKA) – October 26-November 4, 1970
Joint venture with thte Scientific Instruments Manufacturers' Association.
(J. R. Schaffer, Ext. 7246)

MOSCOW:
Modern Means of Mechanization and Automation of Postal Communications (POCHTA) – October 26-November 4, 1970
Joint venture with British Postal Equipment Engineering Association.
(J. R. Schaffer, Ext. 7246)

MILAN:
Industrial Cleaning, Maintenance and Sanitation Exhibition (PULISAN) – November 3-8, 1970
Joint venture with the British Institute of Cleaning Science.
(Miss F. King, Ext. 7092)

COLOGNE:
International Trade Exhibition of Grill and Snack Bar Services (EUROSNACK) – November 7-11, 1970
Joint venture with the London Chamber of Commerce.
(S. Bickel, Ext. 7216)

NEW YORK:
National Hotel & Motel Exposition – November 10-13, 1970
Joint venture with London Chamber of Commerce.
(H. Gladwell, Ext. 318)

DELETE – 1971

HOUSTON:
Motorcycle and Accessory Trade Show – February 1971

FRIEDRICHSCHAFEN:
International Boat Show and Exhibition – September 1971

BERLIN:
International Congress & Exhibition of Coin-operated Amusement Machines – October 1971

NEW YORK:
National Stationery and Office Products Show – October/November 1971

GOTHENBURG:
Hotel and Restaurant Exhibition (INTERREST 71) – October/November 1971

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA:
Motor Cycle and Accessory Trade Show (Target California) – January 6-10, 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: January 7-10, 1971.

CANNES:
International Record & Music Publishing Market (MIDEM) – January 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: January 17-22, 1971.

PARIS:
International Carpet & Floor Covering Exhibition – January 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: January 20-25, 1971.

PARIS:
International Furniture Exhibition – January 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: January 21-25, 1971.

UTRECHT:
International Heating Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Exhibition – February 16-20, 1971
This entry should be amended to read:
Joint venture with the Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Manufacturers' Association.
(T. E. Kerfoot, Ext. 7011)

PARIS:
European Menswear Exhibition – February 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: February 13-16, 1971.

MALMO:
Motor Show – February/March 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: March 27-April 4, 1971.
(Miss J. M. Coker, Ext. 308)

STOCKHOLM:
International Boat Show – March 3-14, 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: March 20-April 4, 1971.
(Miss J. M. Coker, Ext. 308)

BASLE:
International Fair for Medical Electronics and Bio Engineering (MEDEX) – March 9-13, 1971
This entry should be amended to read:
Joint venture with the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association.
(T. E. Kerfoot, Ext. 7011)

AMSTERDAM:
International Boat and Camping Exhibition (HISWA) – March 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: March 5-14, 1971.

BOLOGNA:
International Shoe and Leather Fair – March 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: March 6-10, 1971.
(Miss F. King, Ext. 7092)

VERONA:
International Agricultural Fair – March 1971
The dates of this event should be amended to read: March 16-21, 1971.
(Miss F. King, Ext. 7092)

PARIS:
International Exhibition of Electronic Components – March-April 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: March 29-April 3, 1971.

VIENNA:
Ladies Fashion Show – April 12-15, 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: April 18-21, 1971.

STOCKHOLM:
Data Processing and Equipment Fair (DATA 71) – April 19-24, 1971
Joint venture with the appropriate trade association.
This entry should be amended to read:

STOCKHOLM:
Data Processing Equipment Fair (DATA 71) – October 20-27, 1971
Joint venture with Business Equipment Trades Association.
(Miss J. M. Coker, Ext. 308)

(Continued on next page)

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AMSTERDAM:
International Cleaning and Maintenance Exhibition (INTERCLEAN) – April 20-23, 1971
This entry should be amended to read:
Joint venture with The British Institute of Cleaning Science.
(T. E. Kerfoot, Ext. 7011)

PARIS:
International Fur Trade Exhibition – April 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: April 17-22, 1971

CANNES:
International Television Programme Market (MIP TV) – April 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: April 17-22, 1971.

TOKYO:
British Capital Goods Exhibition – April 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: Autumn 1971.

ZURICH:
International Trade Fair for Hospital and Medical Equipment – May 5-9, 1971
This entry should be amended to read:
Joint venture with the London Chamber of Commerce.
(T. E. Kerfoot, Ext. 7011)

CHICAGO:
American Ceramic Society Exposition – May 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: April 24-29, 1971.
(P. J. Dring, Ext. 7097)

OYONNAX:
International Exhibition of Plastics and Optical Materials – May 1971
This entry should be amended to read:

OYONNAX:
International Exhibition of Optical Goods and Materials – June 10-14, 1971
Joint venture with appropriate trade associations.
(R. J. Ager, Ext. 7205)

BUDAPEST:
British Engineering Week – March 22-26, 1971
Exhibition/Symposium organized by the Board of Trade.
(B. L. Banks, Ext. 7213)

COLOGNE:
International Fair of Accessories and Materials used for Wood Working, Furniture, Upholstery, Mattresses, Houseship, Vehicle and Light Constructional Building (INTERZUM) – June 1971
The dates and title of this entry should be amended to read:

COLOGNE:
International Fair of Accessories and Materials used for Woodworking, Furniture, Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses for House, Ship, Vehicle, Building and Light Construction Work – May 13-16, 1971

JONKOPING:
European Agricultural and Industrial Fair (ELMIA) – June 1971
The title of this entry should be amended to read:
European Contractors' Equipment and Forestry Machinery Fair (ELMIA)
(Miss J. M. Coker, Ext. 308)

MALMO:
5th International Hotel and Restaurant Show (RESTA V) – September 29-October 2, 1971
This entry should be amended to read:
Joint venture with the London Chamber of Commerce.
(Miss J. M. Coker, Ext. 308)

COLOGNE:
International Exhibition of Organization and Technique in Office and Works (ORGATECHNIK) – September 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: October 24-28, 1971.

DUBLIN:
International Packaging Exhibition – September/October 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: September 27-October 1, 1971.

VIENNA:
Ladies Fashion Show – October 18-21, 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: October 10-13, 1971.

PARIS:
International Motor Cycle and Motor Cycle Exhibition – October 1971
The title of this entry should be amended to read:
International Motor Exhibition

MILAN:
International Exhibition of Hydraulic, Pneumatic and Lubricating Apparatus (Fluid 71) – October 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: March or May 1972.
(Miss F. King, Ext. 7092)

PARIS:
International Building Exhibition (BATIMAT) – November 1971
This entry should be amended to read:
Joint venture with The London Building Centre.

ADDITIONS – 1971

CHICAGO:
Fence Industry Exposition – January 21-23, 1971
Joint venture with the appropriate trade association.
(P. J. Dring, Ext. 7093)

MONTREAL:
International Motor Show – January 1971
Joint venture with the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

GENOA:
International Boat Show – February 1-10, 1971
Joint venture with appropriate trade Associations.
(Miss F. King, Ext. 7092)

CLEVELAND:
Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy – February 28-March 5, 1971
Joint venture with the appropriate trade association.
(P. J. Dring, Ext. 7097)

'TARGET CALIFORNIA'
LOS ANGELES:
Western Metal and Tool Exposition (WESTEC) – March 8-12, 1971
Joint venture with the Machine Tools Trade Association.
(C. J. Mather, Ext. 265)

HELSINKI:
Scandanavian Building Congress – June 8-14, 1971
The title of this event should be amended to read:
International Building Exhibition (Nordk Building Congress)
(A. G. Pearson, Ext. 7207)

DETROIT:
American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation – April 2-6, 1971
Joint venture with the appropriate trade association.
(P. J. Dring, Ext. 7097)

MONTREAL:
British Motor Show – April 1971
Joint venture with the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

CHICAGO:
National Packaging Exposition – May 3-6, 1971
Joint venture with the Institute of Packaging.
(P. J. Dring, Ext. 7097)

ATLANTIC CITY:
Spring Joint Computer Conference – May 17-20, 1971
Joint venture with the Business Equipment Trades' Association.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

SASKATOON:
Engineering Exhibition (INDEX 71) – May 17-21, 1971
Joint venture with the London Chamber of Commerce.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

CHICAGO:
National Restaurant-Hotel-Motel Convention and Exhibition – May 22-26, 1971
Joint venture with the appropriate trade association.
(P. J. Dring, Ext. 7097)

For your visit, **CONFERENCE or TRADE EXHIBITION in EUROPE** *get in touch with*

HOTESSES INDÉPENDANTES ASSOCIÉES

who can provide attractive young women in uniform to act as **interpreter-hostesses** and guides at your receptions.

For details write 22 rue de Tocqueville, 75-PARIS 17 ème. Telephone 924-42-48

DUBLIN:
International Medical and Hospital Equipment Exhibition and Congress – June 13-18, 1971
Joint venture with British Hospitals Export Council.
(K. R. Timmins, Ext. 7104)

PRAGUE:
International Agricultural Show (AGROPRAHA) – June 14-27, 1971
Joint venture with appropriate trade association.
(B. L. Banks, Ext. 7213)

NEW YORK:
National Fancy Food & Confection Show – August 1971
Joint venture with the British Food Export Council.
(H. Gladwell, Ext. 318)

ATLANTA:
Bobbin Show – September 1971
Joint venture with the Clothing Institute.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

CHICAGO:
Marine Trades Exhibits and Conference – September 1971
Joint venture with the Ship and Boat Builders National Federation.
(P. J. Dring, Ext. 7097)

MONTREAL:
Canadian Shoe and Leather Fair – September 1971
Joint venture with the British Footwear Manufacturers Federation.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

CHICAGO:
Automotive Parts and Accessories Association (APAA) Show – November 1971
Joint venture with the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.
(P. J. Dring, Ext. 7097)

VIENNA:
International Exhibition of Vending Machinery and International Congress of Vending (INCOMAT) – November 1971
Joint venture with appropriate trade association.
(K. R. Timmins, Ext. 7104)

MILAN:
International Cycle and Motor Cycle Exhibition – November 1971
Joint venture with appropriate trade associations.
(Miss F. King, Ext. 7092)

TORONTO:
National Interior Design Show – November 1971
Joint venture with the British Carpets Export Promotion Council.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

TORONTO:
Canadian Education Showplace – December 1971
Joint venture with the appropriate trade association.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

AMENDMENTS – 1972

HANOVER:
Hanover Fair – April 1972
The dates of this entry should be amended to read April 20-28, 1972

ADDITIONS – 1972

CHICAGO:
Concrete and Aggregates Show – January 30-February 4, 1972
Joint venture with the appropriate trade association.
(P. J. Dring, Ext. 7097)

TORONTO:
Farm and Industrial Equipment Show – January 1972
Joint venture with Agricultural Engineers' Association.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

TORONTO:
Floor Covering Show – January 1972
Joint venture with British Carpets Promotion Council.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

MONTREAL:
Toy Fair – February 1972
Joint venture with British Toy Manufacturers' Association.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

MIAMI:
International Boat Show – February 1972
Joint venture with the Ship and Boat Builders' National Federation.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

VIENNA:
International Office Organisation Exhibition (IFABO) – February 1972
Joint venture with the appropriate trade association.
(K. R. Timmins, Ext. 7104)

TORONTO:
Canadian Hardware Show – February 1972
Joint venture with the Hardware Manufacturers' Association.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

TORONTO:
Canadian National Sportsmen's Show – March 1972
Joint venture with the National Caravan Council.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

DUBLIN:
World Fishing Exhibition – March 1972
Joint venture with appropriate trade association.
(K. R. Timmins, Ext. 7104)

CLEVELAND:
Mining Congress and Coal Show – May 8-11, 1972
Joint venture with the Association of British Mining Equipment Exporters.
(P. J. Dring, Ext. 7097)

PHILADELPHIA:
American Ceramic Society Exposition – May 1972
Joint venture with the British Ceramic Plant and Machinery Manufacturers' Association.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

ATHENS:
International Shipping Exhibition (POSIDONIA) – June 1972
Joint venture with app opriate trade association.
(K. R. Timmins, Ext. 7104)

ATLANTA:
Bobbin Show – September 1972
Joint venture with the Clothing Institute.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

MONTREAL:
Canadian Shoe Fair – September 1972
Joint venture with the British Footwear Manufacturers Federation.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

MILAN:
International Plastics Exhibition (PLAST 72) – October 1-8, 1972
Joint venture with appropriate trade associations.
(Miss F. King, Ext. 7092)

TORONTO:
National Interior Design Show – November 1972
Joint venture with the British Carpets Export Promotion Council.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

TORONTO:
Canadian Education Showplace – December 1972
Joint venture with the appropriate trade association.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

(Continued on next page)

FASHION SHOW AT BRITISH SHOPPING WEEK

Part of the audience of over 600 which attended the fashion show held in the Cloth Exchange, Tournai, during the recent British Shoping Week. Some 450 people had been expected, and tickets for the show, which was organized by Courtauld's (Belgium), were completely sold out.

(c) BRITISH WEEKS AND STORE PROMOTIONS

AMENDMENTS – 1970

WARREN, DETROIT:
Universal Mall Shopping Centre – September 9-20, 1970
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: September 14-27, 1970.
(P. J. Dring, Ext. 7097)

AUSTRIA:
Villach and Klagenfurt Shopping Week – September 26-October 3, 1970
This entry should be amended to read: 70/80 Retail Outlets and Department stores. Promotion will feature consumer goods in general. Inquiries to Herr A. Knapp, Bahnnhofstrasse 10, 9500 Villach, Austria.
(K. R. Timmins, Ext. 7104)

ADDITIONS – 1970

BANGOR (MAINE):
Cortell-Segal Ltd., 115-123 Main Street, Bangor, Maine 04401, USA.
Store promotion on a broad and general British theme – September 14-21, 1970. Inquiries to Mr. James Segal, president and chief executive, Cortell-Segal Ltd.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

BELGIUM – ANTWERP:
Grand Bazar D'Anvers – September 18-October 3, 1970
Consumer goods.
(J. F. Etherington, Ext. 7242)

AUGUSTA:
Chernowsky's Inc., 228-232 Water Street, Augusta, Maine, 04330, USA
Store promotion on a broad and general British theme – September 21-28, 1970. Inquiries to Mr. Vernon Segal, treasurer and chief executive, Chernowsky's.
(Miss G. Adams, Ext. 7204)

AUSTRIA:
Steyr British Shopping Week – October 8-15, 1970
Twenty-four shops. Consumer goods in general.
(K. R. Timmins, Ext. 7104)

51st SWISS NATIONAL FAIR

"COMPTOIR SUISSE"
LAUSANNE

12th - 27th September, 1970

Guests of honour 1970:

CHILE
GHANA

Leaflets available from:

SWISS EMBASSY,
77-81, Gloucester Place, London, W.1
(Tel. 01-723 0701 Ext. 57)

SWISS CONSULATE,
Sunley Buildings, Piccadilly Plaza, MANCHESTER 1
(Tel. 061-236 2933)

English Electric Valve Company and The M-O Valve Company had a busy time at their stand in the British Pavilion at the recent International Trade Fair in Poznan, Poland. Many visitors were keen to study the range of special electronic valves, tubes and devices on display, claimed to be the largest and most comprehensive in the Fair. There was particular interest in products used in the television, CRT display and radar industries. Picture shows some of the staff on the stand. Left to right: Mr. A. B. Youngman, M-Ov' sales engineer; Mr. C. J. Bielecki, Department of Export Development GEC/EE; Mr. M. J. Pitt, assistant sales manager, EEV; Mr. P. H. Brazier, Commercial Division, EEV; Mr. S. Fryer, M-OV sales engineer; Mr. F. A. Bernhardt EEV's and M-OV's representative in Eastern Europe; and Mr. M. G. Knight, EEV's publicity and stand manager.

JAPAN – TOKYO:
Isetan Eleven Store Group Promotion. Isetan Co. Ltd., 8-3 Shinjuku, Tokyo – October 1970
This British promotion will feature a wide range of goods. Details not yet known. Inquiries to Mr. D. K. Dean, Dean Warburg Ltd., 81 New Bond Street, London W1 (01-734 9421).
(Mrs. I. M. Janzen, Ext. 7093)

ADDITIONS – 1971

BELGIUM:
British Shopping Week 1971, Namur – April 2-10, 1971
Consumer goods.
(J. F. Etherington, Ext. 7242)

HAMBURG:
British Trade Week – September 18-25, 1971
A new type of promotion linking consumer goods with capital goods and services.
Consumer goods will be promoted in the department stores and speciality shops in the principal shopping area of this major German city of 2¼ million inhabitants. An exhibition of consumer durables and a British fashion show will be held during the Week. Commerce, industry and technology will be the subjects of symposia with supporting exhibits.
The Export Council for Europe of BNEC (6-14 Dean Farrar Street, London, SW1 (Mr. P. L. Stubbs) 01-930 3121) is co-operating with the Board of Trade in organzing this promotion.
(D. T. Wallis, Ext. 7250)

KUWAIT:
British Trade Drive – March-October 1971
It is expected to organize a number of joint ventures in this first Major Trade Drive in the Middle East. The Drive will culminate in a British Shopping Week from October 10-19 when a number of supporting attractions will be arranged. It is calculated to promote British consumer goods during the Shopping Week through upwards of 500 Western style shops in Kuwait.
(J. A. Swinton, Ext. 7209)

FRANCE – TOULOUSE:
Super-Suma, Centre Commercial, 31 Toulouse Gramont – November 1971
All classes of consumer goods. Buying House: Paridoc, 52 rue de Clichy, Paris, 9e.
(R. J. Ager, Ext. 7205)

INDEX OF REGULAR STATISTICS

When did the Board of Trade Journal *last publish an article on the chemical industry? Which issue gives the latest figures on United Kingdom overseas trade, engineering production, hire purchase, wholesale prices, etc.?*

An index of the date on which all regular statistical articles were last published will be found on the page following contents page.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Trade Fairs and Exhibitions—Sections II-IV

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in these lists and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

Applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation, but the Board of Trade, Trade Promotions Branch, Tower Block, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, will be pleased to answer general inquiries. The telephone number of the Board of Trade is 01-248 5757, extensions:—

Eastern Europe including Eastern Germany, North Africa, Middle East	7246
Bonn, Cologne, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, Essen and Hamburg	225
Other towns in West Germany	7180
France, Denmark, Iceland and Norway	7205
Finland and Sweden	7207
Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg	7011
South and Central America, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Irish Republic, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Malta and Africa	505
Australia, New Zealand, Asia	7099
United States; Mid West and West Coast only	265
Other towns in the United States, Canada, Caribbean	7094
United Kingdom	7109

Information can also be provided about other events, which owning to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

* event held annually at approximately the time stated.

† event held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS IN EUROPE – Section II

DELETE – 1970

BERLIN:

International Congress and Exhibition of Coin-operated Amusement Machines – October 6-8

AMENDMENTS – 1970

TURIN:

International Fashion Trade Fair (SAMIA) – September 11-14

Apply, Mrs. Ruth Stewart, 12 Montagu Mansions. The address to apply to should be amended to read: Mrs. Ruth Stewart, 2 Woodlands, Roundwood Road, Baildon, Yorks.

COLOGNE:

International Household Goods and Hardware Fair – September 11-13

The dates should be amended to read September 13-15

COPENHAGEN:

International Fair for Tools and Machine Tools – September 14-19

The dates should be amended to read October 27-November 1

BRUSSELS:

Food and Home Exhibition (Arts Managers) – October

The dates should be amended to read October 3-18

ADDITIONS – 1970

BUCHAREST:

The International Chemistry Show – September 7-12

Apply, PUBLICOM (Rumanian International Advertising Agency), 22 Bdvl. Nic. Balcescu, Bucharest.

BUCHAREST:

International Exhibition of Toys and Handicrafts Articles – September 14-20

Apply, PUBLICOM (Rumanian International Advertising Agency), 22 Bdvl. Nic. Balcescu, Bucharest.

BUCHAREST:

International Exhibition of Mesh, Conveyor Belts and Woven Materials made of Steel, Non-ferrous Metals and Man-made Materials Cloth – September 15-18

Apply, PUBLICOM (Rumanian International Advertising Agency), 22 Bdvl. Nic. Balcescu, Bucharest.

WARSAW:

Sixth Scientific Conference and Exhibition of the European Association for the Study of Diabetics – September 23-25

Apply, Director Unger, Biuro Kongressow Turystyki Specjalney, 'ORBIS,' Warszawa Palac Kultury i Nauki.

BUCHAREST:

International Exhibition of Dental Articles – September 26-October 1

Apply, PUBLICOM (Rumanian International Advertising Agency), 22 Bdvl. Nic. Balcescu, Bucharest.

WIESBADEN:

Coin-operated Machine Exhibition – October 3-5

Apply, Internationale Muenzautomaten Ausstellungs-Gesellschaft mbH, 668 Neunkirchen Saar, Untere Bliesstrasse 1-5.

ATHENS:

Bakery and Pastry Exhibition – October 3-11

Apply, Co-operative of Bakers of Greece, 1 Voulgari and Koumoundourou Street, 5th Floor, Athens T. 107.

BUCHAREST:

International Exhibition of Resistence Wire and Strips, Winding Conductors, Electric Cables and Conductors – October 5-8

Apply, PUBLICOM (Rumanian International Advertising Agency), 22 Bdvl. Nic. Balcescu, Bucharest.

ZURICH:

International Clothing Exhibition – October 11-13

Apply, Monsieur W. Lanz, 2 Av. Pictet-de-Rochemont, 1207 Geneve.

BUCHAREST:

International Exhibition of Industrial Cutters, Hard Metal Bits and Cutting Materials – October 13-16

Apply, PUBLICOM (Rumanian International Advertising Agency), 22 Bdvl. Nic. Balcescu, Bucharest.

BUDAPEST:

International Packaging Exhibition – October 14-19

Apply, Hungeexpo, Budapest XIV Varosliget, Budapest.

BUCHAREST:

International Exhibition of Steel Alloy Pipes and Stainless Steel Pipes, Welded and Unwelded, Special Pig Iron Pipes, Fittings, Flexible Pipes of Steel or Substitutes for all Purposes, Liquid and Gas Containers – October 26-29

Apply, PUBLICOM (Rumanian International Advertising Agency), 22 Bdvl. Nic. Balcescu, Bucharest.

COLOGNE:

International Trade Exhibition of Snack and Grill Bar Services (EUROSNACK) – November 7-11

Apply, H. E. Melsom, MBE, Cologne International Trade Fairs, Abbey House, Room 229, Victoria Street, London, SW1 (Tel. 01-799 2134).

GOTHENBURG:

International Exhibition for Pneumatics and Hydraulics with Complementary Electric Equipment (SCAN-AUTOMATIC '70) – November 19-25

Apply, Scandinexpo Ab, Stampgatan 38, S-41101 Gothenburg.

DELETE – 1971

LENINGRAD:

Foundry Equipment (for mass production) – August

HELSINKI:

International Maritime Exhibition (NAVIGARE) – September

BERLIN:

International Congress and Exhibition of Coin-operated Aumusement Machines – October

AMENDMENTS – 1971

BRUSSELS:

International Leather Goods Exhibition – January

The dates should be amended to read January 10-17

CANNES:

Record and Music Publishing Market (MIDEM) – January

The organizers are now: R. Watkins Esq., 26 Fairlawns Avenue, Bexley Heath, Kent (Tel. 303 9138).

PARIS:

Carpet and Floor Covering Exhibition – January

Dates should be amended to read January 20-25.

PARIS:

International Furniture Exhibition – January

Dates should be amended to read January 21-25

MILAN:

International Toy Fair – January-February

The dates should be amended to read January 31-February 7

VERONA:

International Earth-moving and Construction Equipment Exhibition (SAMOTER) – February

The dates should be amended to read February 7-14.

PARIS:

Knitting Industries Exhibition – February

Dates should be amended to read February 13-16

PARIS:

European Menswear Exhibition – February

Dates should be amended to read February 13-16.

BRUSSELS:

International Building Materials and Accessories Exhibition (BATIMENT) – March

The dates should be amended to read February 20-28.

UTRECHT:

International Spring Fair – March

The dates should be amended to read February 28-March 5.

AMSTERDAM:

International Boat and Camping Exhibition (HISWA) – March

The dates should be amended to read March 5-14.

BOLOGNA:

International Shoe and Leather Fair – March

The dates should be amended to read March 6-10.

PARIS:

International Agricultural Machinery Exhibition – March

Dates should be amended to read March 6-14.

PARIS:

International Agricultural Exhibition – March

Dates should be amended to read March 6-14.

VIENNA:

International Spring Trade Fair – March

The dates should be amended to read: March 7-14.

GOTHENBURG:

Medical Care and Health Exhibition – March 10-14.

The title should be amended to read: International Medical Care Exhibition, and the dates amended to read October 8-14.

VERONA:

International Agricultural Fair – March

The dates should be amended to read March 14-21.

BRUSSELS:

International Inventors Exhibition – March

The dates should be amended to read March 12-21.

STOCKHOLM:

International Boat Show – March

The dates should be amended to read March 20-April 4.

LYONS:

International Trade Fair – March

Dates should be amended to read March 27-April 5.

PARIS:

International Exhibition of Electronic Components – March-April

Dates should be amended to read March 29-April 3.

HELSINKI:

Boat and Camping Show – March

The title should be amended to read, International Boat Show [should therefore be deleted from Sports Goods and Camping Section].

MOSCOW:

Domestic Equipment for passenger aircraft, modern ground passenger services; equipment for loading, unloading and transportation of goods in airport – March-April

This entry should be amended to read:

MOSCOW:

Domestic Equipment for passenger aircraft, complex of ground mechanisms and ground passenger services ('AVIASERVICE '71') – March 16-26

BERLIN:

Fashion Week (including INTERCHIC) – April

The date should be amended to read April 14-23.

PARIS:

International Exhibition of Women's Ready-to-Wear Clothing (Pret-a-Porter Exhibition) – April

Dates should be amended to read April 17-22.

PARIS:

International Fur Trade Exhibition – April

Dates should be amended to read April 17-22.

VIENNA:

Ladies' Fashion Show – April

The dates should be amended to read April 18-21.

PARIS:

International Chemical Exhibition – April-May

Dates should be amended to read April 19-25.

PARIS:

International Exhibition of Confectionery, Chocolate and Biscuits (Intersuc) – April

Dates should be amended to read April 24-27.

GOTHENBURG:

Swedish Trade Fair – May

Title should be amended to read: International Trade Fair and the dates amended to May 7-16.

PARIS:

International Aeronautics and Space Exhibition – May-June

Dates should be amended to read May 27-June 6.

COLOGNE:

Fair of Accessories and Materials used for Woodworking, Furniture, Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses for House, Ship and Vehicle Building and Light Constructional Work (INTERZUM) – June

The dates should be amended to read May 13-16.

(*Continued on next page*)

Bulgarian National Exhibition

A BULGARIAN National Exhibition, the first ever in Britain, is being held at the Grand Hall, Olympia, London, from August 18 to September 2. The exhibition will show a cross-section of Bulgarian economic, social and cultural life and in particular will highlight the following branches of industry: machine-building industry; electrical industry; shipbuilding industry; chemical industry; metallurgical industry; light industry and handicrafts; agriculture and food industry; tourist industry.

Further information may be obtained from the Bulgarian Embassy (Trade Department), 104 Lancaster Gate, London, W.2.

JONKOPING:
European Agricultural and Industrial Fair (ELMIA) – June
The title should be amended to read: European Contractors' Equipment and Forestry Machinery Fair (ELMIA) – June 1971

SANTAREM:
Ribatejo Agricultural Fair – June
The dates should be amended to read June 6-20.

EREVAN:
Equipment for Underground Tunnelling (including Equipment for Hydro-electric Schemes, etc.) – July
This entry should be amended to read:

EREVAN:
Modern Equipment used in Underground Hydortechnical Construction ('HYDROPODZEMSTROI') – June

VIENNA:
Autumn Trade Fair – September
The dates should be amended to read September 5-12.

PARIS:
International Leather Week – September
Dates should be amended to read September 10-15.

DUBLIN:
Packaging Exhibition – September
The dates should be amended to read September 27-October 1.

COLOGNE:
Exhibition for Organization and Technique in Office and Works (ORGATECHNIK) – September
The dates should be amended to read October 24-28.

PARIS:
International Business Machines and Office Equipment Exhibition – September-October
Dates should be amended to read September 23-October 2.

LYONS:
International Furniture and Furnishing Accessories Exhibition (Meuropam and Promeuropam) – October
Dates should be amended to read October 1-12.

PARIS:
Interational Motor Exhibition – October
Dates should be amended to read October 1-12.

VIENNA:
Ladies' Fashion Show – October
The dates should be amended to read October 10-13.

BOLOGNA:
International Building Exhibition – October
The dates should be amended to read October 10-18.

UTRECHT:
International Fair for Machinery and Equipment for Chemicals, Foodstuffs and Food and Drink Industries (MACHEVO) – October
The dates should be amended to read October 14-21.

BERLIN:
Fashion Week (including INTERCHIC) – October
The dates should be amended to read October 10-21.

PARIS:
International Hydraulics and Compressed Air Exhibition – October
Dates should be amended to read November 29-December 4.

MILAN:
Exhibition of Hydraulic, Pneumatic and Lubricating Apparatus (Fluid '71) – October
The dates should be amended to read March-May 1972.

PARIS:
International Exhibition of Women's Ready-to-Wear Clothing (Pret-a-Porter Exhibition) – November
Dates should be amended to read October 22-28.

MUNICH:
International Exhibition of Gastronomy and Tourism (IGAFA) – November 4-10
The dates should be amended to read November 11-17.

PARIS:
International Building Exhibition (Batimat) – November
Dates should be amended to read November 18-26.

ADDITIONS – 1971

GENOA:
International Boat, Camping and Caravan Exhibition – February 1-10
Apply, E. A. Fiera Internazionale di Genoa, Piazzale J. F. Kennedy, 16129 Genoa.

MUNICH:
International Sports Equipment Fair (ISPO) – February 18-21
Apply, Exhibition Consultants Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W1 (Tel. 01-486 1951).

TURIN:
International Fashion Trade Fair (SAMIA) – February
Apply, Mrs. Ruth Stewart, 2 Woodlands, Roundwood Road, Baildon, Yorks.

ZURICH:
International Cycle and Motor Cycle Exhibition – February 24-March 1
Apply, Chamber Syndicale Suisse de l'Automobile et Branches Annexes, 16 Quai de l'Ecole de Medecine, CH 1211 Geneva 4.

LEIPZIG:
International Spring Fair – March 14-23
Apply, Leipzig Fair Agency in Great Britain, 19 Dover Street, London, W2 (Tel. 01-493 3M1).

BUCHAREST:
International Exhibition of Aluminium Foil Machines for the Packing Industry (Second Issue) – First Quarter 1971
Apply, PUBLICOM (Rumanian International Advertising Agency), 22 Bdvl. Nic. Balcescu, Bucharest.

BUCHAREST:
International Exhibition of Abrasive Products (Second Issue) – First Quarter 1971
Apply, PUBLICOM (Rumanian International Advertising Agency), 22 Bdvl. Nic. Balcescu, Bucharest.

BOLOGNA:
Exhibition of Perfumery – April-May
Apply, Exhibitions and Trade Fairs International Ltd., 10 Clifford Street, London, W1 X2 AQ (Tel. 01-734 0511).

WIESBADEN:
German Rubber Congress and Exhibition – May 17-19
Apply, Deutsche Kautschuk-Gesellschaft, 6000 Frankfurt am Main, Zeppelinallee 69.

MOSCOW:
Cinematographic Technology and Equipment used to produce and present motion-picture films as well as to process films and photocopies ('KINOPHOTOECHNICA '71') – May-June
Apply, The USSR Chamber of Commerce, Department of International and Foreign Exhibitions, 1-a Sokolnicheski Val Moscow.

HELSINKI:
International Building Exhibition – June 8-14
Apply, Exhibition Consultants Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W1 (Tel. 01-486 1951).

DUBLIN:
International Medical and Hospital Equipment Exhibition and Congress – June 13-18
Apply, Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd., 14 New Burlington Street, London, W1.

BRNO:
International Exhibition of Welding Engineering and Technology Welding '71 – June 13-19
Apply, Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd., 14 New Burlington Street, London, W1.

POZNAN:
International Trade Fair – June
Apply, Miedzynarodowe Targi Poznanskie Glogowska 14, Poznan.

MOSCOW:
Modern Techniques for Mechanization of Work in Vegetable Cultivation, Exhibition of Economic Achievements of the USSR – August
Apply, The USSR Chamber of Commerce, Department of International and Foreign Exhibitions, 1-a Sokolnicheski Val Moscow.

MOSCOW:
Instruments for Scientific Research in the strength of Materials and Structures – September-October
Apply, The USSR Chamber of Commerce, Department of International and Foreign Exhibitions, 1-a Sokolnicheski Val Moscow.

GOTHENBURG:
International Electrotechnical Trade Fair (ELFACK '71) – November 9-14
Apply, Svenska Massan, S-41251 Göteborg.

VIENNA:
International Exhibition of Vending Machinery and International Congress of Vending (INCOMAT) – November
Apply, Austrian Association of Vending Machine Traders, Brucknerstrasse 4/8 Vienna IV.

AMENDMENTS – 1972

BERLIN:
Fashion Week (including INTERCHIC) – April
The date should be amended to read April 9-19.

MILAN:
International Samples Fair – April
The dates should be amended to read April 14-25.

HANOVER:
Hanover Fair – April
The dates should be amended to read April 20-28

BERLIN:
Fashion Week (including INTERCHIC) – October
The date should be amended to read October 8-19.

ADDITIONS – 1972

STUTTGART:
Motor-Sport-Hobby Exhibition – January 29-February 6
† Apply, CES (Overseas) Ltd., Bridge House, 181 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4 (Tel. 01-236 0911).

AMSTERDAM:
International Cycle and Motor Cycle Exhibition – February
Apply, R. A. I. Gebouw NV, 8 Europaplein, Amsterdam.

ZURICH:
Swiss Driving Power Techniques Exhibition – March 2-7
Apply, AGIFA Postfach 257, 8033 Zurich.

BUDAPEST:
European Ophthalmological Congress – April 17-21
Apply, c/o 1 Eye Clinic, University Medical School, VIII, Illes u 15 Budapest, Hungary.

WIESBADEN:
International Pet Trades Fair (INTERZOO) – May
† Apply, Zentralverband Zoologischer Fachgeschäfte Deutschlands e V, 6000 Frankfurt am Main, Stresemannallee 35-37.

MALMO:
International Hospital Exhibition (ISIMA '72) – May 30-June 2
Apply, Exhibition Consultants Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W1 (Tel. 01-486 1951)

MILAN:
International Plastics Exhibition ('Plast '72') – October . .1-8
Apply, Plast, Viale Teodorico 19/2.

TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS OUTSIDE EUROPE – Section III

DELETE – 1970

CAPE TOWN:
Exhibition of Bottling and Food Processing Equipment – September 14-19

ADDITIONS – 1970

JOHANNESBURG:
Water '70 – October 15-20
Apply, Industrial Exhibition Organisers (Pty) Ltd., P.O. Box 15517, Siemend, Johannesburg.

NEW YORK:
Wire Exposition and Annual Convention – October 26-28
Apply, J. Edward Donnellon, The Wire Association Inc., 209 Montowese Street, Branford, Conn. 06405.

NEW YORK:
National Stationery & Office Equipment Convention – October 26-November 1
Apply, Charles Mortenson, National Office Products Association, 740 Investment Building, Washington, DC 20005.

ATLANTIC CITY:
Leather & Allied Industries Exposition – October 27-30
Apply, Tanner Council of America Inc., 411 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

BAHAMAS:
Exposition of Aids to Education and Training – October
Apply, Mr. R. E. Duggan, British Trade Commission, P.O. Box 4600, Nanssan, New Providence.

NAGOYA:
18th All Japan Woodworking Machinery Exhibition – November 1-8
Apply, Chubu Woodworking Machinery Industries Association, 36, 5-Chome, Iwai-Dori, Nake-Ku, Nagoya.

NEW YORK:
National Hotel & Motel Exposition – November 9-12
Apply, Charles E. Quain, New York State Hotel and Motel Association Inc., 141 West 51 Street, New York 10019.

JOHANNESBURG:
Machine Tools and Mechanical Engineering Exhibition – November 23-28
Apply, Witwatersrand Agricultural Society, P.O. Box 31777, Bramfontein, Johannesburg.

AMENDMENT – 1971

VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA):
The Local Government Association Field Days – February
The dates should be amended to read: February 9-11.

ADDITIONS – 1971

CLEVELAND:
Recreational Vehicle Exposition – January 6-10
Apply, The Ohio Mobile Home and Recreational Vehicle Association, Suite 1930, Le Veque Lincoln Tower, 50, West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215, U.S.A.

MINNEAPOLIS:
Retail Farm Equipment Association Convention – January 13-15
Apply, Mr. K. L. Austin, Retail Farm Equipment Association of Minnesota and South Dakota, 129, E. Broadway, Owatonna, Minnesota 55060, U.S.A.

HOUSTON:
International Boat, Sport and Travel Show – January-February
Apply, Boating Trade Association of Houston, Houston, Texas.

CHICAGO:
Chicago Giftware Show – January 24-29 and August 1-6
Apply, Eastern Manufacturers and Importers Exhibit Inc., 220, Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 1000, U.S.A.

TOKYO:
6th Advanced Imported Woodworking Machinery Exhibition – March 17-21
Apply, Japan Woodworking Machinery Association 7-15, 6-Chome HON-KOMAGOME, BUNKYO-KU, TOKYO.

PHILADELPHIA:
National Education Association Department of Audio-Visual Instruction National Show – March 21-26
Apply, Mr. Richard G. Nibeck, Exhibition Consultant, 1201, 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036, USA.

LAS VEGAS:
National Institute of Dry Cleaning Exhibition – March 24-27
Apply, The National Institute of Dry Cleaning, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

ANAHEIM (USA):
International Truck, Trailer & Equipment Exposition – March 31-April 2
Apply, Gary Sherrard Show Coordinator, 1240, Bayshore Highway, Burlingame, California 94010.

CHICAGO:
Gravure Technical Association Annual Convention – April
Apply, Mr. Rudy Lang, 11, W. 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036, USA.

NEW YORK:
14th Annual National Exposition of tthe Surgical Trade Industries (NESTI) – April 23-25
Apply, Conolly & Leopold Exposition Management, Hotel McAlpine, New York, NY 10001.

MELBOURNE:
1st National Materials Handling and Management Show – May 10-14
Apply, Technical Exhibitions, Pty. Ltd., Suite 3, 242 Toorak Road, South Yara, Victoria, Australia.

NEW YORK:
National Art Materials Trade Association Convention – May 13-17
Apply, Mr. Bertram Cholet, Executive Secretary, 252 Harrison Avenue, Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey, NJ 07604, USA.

TULSA:
International Petroleum Exposition – May 15-23
Apply, Martin C. Dwyer Inc., Wrigley Building, 400 North Michigan, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

CHICAGO:
International Purchasing Conference – May 16-19
Apply, Mr. Frank Winter, National Association of Purchasing Management, 11 Park Place, New York, NY 10007, USA.

TUNIS:
International Fair – May 21-June 6
Apply, Foire Internationale de Tunis, Esplanade Mohamed V, Tunis.

MINNEAPOLIS:
Upper Midwest Hospital Conference – May 26-28
Apply, Mr. G. Taylor, Executive Secretary, 140 Church Street SE, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414, USA.

LOS ANGELES:
Auto Expo '71 – May 28-June 6
Apply, Mr. Bob Topa, 9777 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverley Hills, California 90212, USA.

CHICAGO:
International Security Conference – May
Apply, Security World Publishing Co. Inc., 2639 South La Cienega Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, USA.

MINNEAPOLIS:
Upper Midwest Packaging & Handling Exposition – November 3-5
Apply, Mr. Cory, Trade Shows Inc., 904, North Western National Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402, USA.

ADDITIONS – 1972

CAIRO:
The Arab Exhibition for Textiles Industries – January 2-16
Apply, The Industrial Development Centre of the Arab Countries, The Arab Legue, CAIRO.

CHICAGO:
Concrete and Aggrevates Show – January 30-February 4
Apply, National Ready Mixed Concrete Association, 900 Spring Street, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910, USA.

TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM – Section IV

AMENDMENTS – 1970

LONDON:
6th Annual Camping and Sports Equipment Trade Fair – November 8-12
The dates should be amended to read: November 14-18.
* Venue should read: Alexandra Palace, London, N22.

LONDON:
International Audio and Music Fair – August 22-26
* The dates should be amended to read: August 19-24.

DELETE – 1971

LONDON:
International Freight Container and Container Handling Exhibition – September 28-October 1. At Earls Court
Now incorporated in exhibition INTERFREIGHT 71.

AMENDMENTS – 1971

BRIGHTON:
International Display Market Week – April 4-7
* The dates should be amended to read February 21-25.
Venue should be amended to read Hotel Metropole.

Total business reported to the organizers of Ships' Gear International, 1970, incorporating the Deep Sea Fishing Equipment Exhibition, 1970, at Olympia (July 13-17) was £13,586,315 million, of which 42 per cent represented export orders. This big export business was undoubtedly a result of the large attendance of overseas visitors. Some 640 from 38 countries visited the exhibition. At the close it was announced that the 1972 exhibition will not be held in July, but from May 23-26.

LONDON:
Junior Fashion Fair – April 20-22
* The dates should be amended to read April 26-29.

GLASGOW:
4th International Materials Handling Exhibition – May 17-21
* The dates should be amended to read: May 17-22.

LONDON:
International Contract Furnishing & Interior Decor Exhibition – June 8-11
* The title should be amended to read:
International Contract Furnishing & Interior Design Exhibition.

ADDITIONS – 1971

BRIGHTON:
Professional Photography Exhibition – March 9-12. At Metropole Exhibition Hall.
* Apply, P. Gordon Saville, 21 Victoria Road, Surbiton, Surrey. (Tel. 01-390 0202/3/4.)

LONDON:
International Reprographic Exhibition (In conjunction with the 3rd International Congress of Reprography) – March 15-19. At Earls Court.
* Apply, Industrial Exhibition Ltd., 9 Argyll Street, London, WIV 2HA (Tel. 01-437 1622).

LONDON:
32nd Chelsea Antiques Fair – March 17-27. At Chelsea Old Town Hall.
* Apply, Antique Dealers (Exhibitors & Organisers) Ltd., 21 George Street, St. Albans, Herts (Tel. 56 56069).

BRIGHTON:
Electro Optical Exhibition – March 23-25. At Metropole Convention Centre
* Apply, P. Gordon Saville, 21 Victoria Road, Surbiton, Surrey (Tel. 01-390 0202/3/4).

NOTTINGHAM:
Data Fair 71 – March 29-April 2. At Nottingham University
Apply, The British Computer Society, Conference Department, 29 Portland Place, London, W1 (Tel. 01-637 0471).

LONDON:
Environmental Pollution Control Exhibition (ENPOCON) – March 30-April 2. At Earls Court
Apply, Brintex Exhibition Ltd., 3/4 Clements Inn, London, WC2 (Tel. 01-242 1200).

LONDON:
Sonex 71. 2nd Annual HiFi Exhibition – March 31-April 4 (First two days Trade. Three days Public). At Sky Way Hotel, Bath Road, Hayes, Middlesex
* Apply, British Audio Promotions Ltd., 49 Russell Square, London, WC1 (Tel. 01-580 3586).

LONDON:
Dispo '71 International Exhibition & Congress on Disposables – April 6-8. At Hotel Russell, London
* Apply, IPC Business Press Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, SE1 (Tel. 01-928 3333).

MANCHESTER:
Northern Packaging Exhibition (Northpack 71) – April 20-23. At City Hall
Apply, Marketing Exhibitions Ltd., 113/123 Upper Richmond Road, London, SW15 (Tel. 01-788 1186/7/8).

LONDON:
Shopex International Shop Equipment & Self Service Exhibition – May 17-21. At Earls Court
* Apply, Iliffe Exhibitions Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, SE1 (Tel. 01-928 3333).

LONDON:
London Radio Trade Show – May 23-27. At London Hotels
* Apply, The British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association, 49 Russell Square, London, WC1 (Tel. 01-580 3586).

HARROGATE:
11th Harrogate Lighting Exhibition – July 18-21. At Hotel Majestic
* Apply, DLMDA Llanerchymedd, Anglesey, North Wales, J. W. L. Tengwell (Hon. Secretary) (Tel. 0248-76 383).

LONDON:
33rd Chelsea Antiques Fair – September 15-25. At Chelsea Old Town Hall
* Apply, Antique Dealers (Exhibitors & Organisers) Ltd., 21 George Street, St. Albans, Herts (Tel. 56 56069).

LONDON:
Interfreight 71 – September 28-October 1. At Earls Court. Incorporating Ports and Terminals Exhibition, International Freighting Exhibition and the International Freight Container and Container Handling Exhibition
Apply, The Exhibition Joint Committee, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd., Forbes House, Halkin Street, London, SW1 (Tel. 01-235 6611).

LONDON:
Junior Fashion Fair – October 18-21. At RHS Old Hall, London, SW1
* Apply, National Children's Wear Association, 40/2 Oxford Street, London, W1N 9SJ (Tel. 01-636 1833/4).

LONDON:
25th Presentation of Children's and Teenage Fashions – October 18-21. At Criterion, Piccadilly, London
* Apply, H. Goodier, MBE, Teenage, Infants' and Girls' Fashion Fair Organisation, 81 Wimpole Street, London, W1M 7DB (Tel. 01-935 2915).

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Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

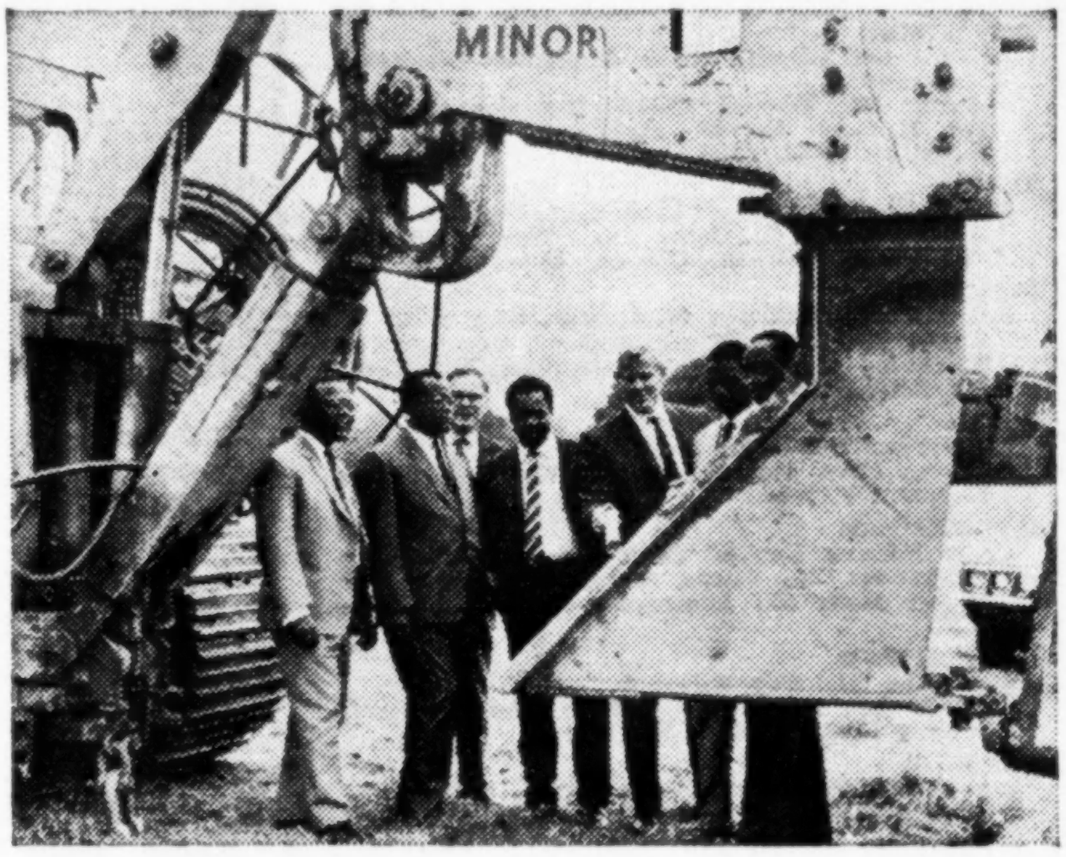
United Kingdom aid to developing countries

Brazil

THE MINISTRY of Overseas Development has engaged Hunting Technical Services Ltd. in association with Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton under technical assistance arrangements, at the request of the Brazilian Government, to undertake a feasibility study and the preparation of a master plan for the development of the Alto Turi settlement project in Maranhao State, Brazil.

A British team which includes an agriculturist, an agricultural economist, engineers and others will carry out a programme of work and investigation in Brazil and Britain. Specialist consultants will also visit the area, as and when required. to advise on such matters as livestock management, agricultural planning, soil conservation and hydrology. The programme of work and the master plan will be completed by November 1971.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London. S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2293), quoting reference number CRE 24538G.



Guests of Hudswell Badger of Leeds, a party of principal agricultural officers from Ghana and Nigeria inspect a Badger Minor machine during a demonstration of trenchless pipelaying on a Yorkshire farm.

Guyana

Amerindian development

A BRITISH loan of £62.500 has been made to assist the development of Amerindians in Guyana through the building of new administrative headquarters and a network of roads. This includes £30,000 worth of British equipment for various purposes. The Guyana Government has decided that the administrative headquarters of the North Pakariamas in the hinterland should be removed from Orinduik to Kato, a location more or less in the centre of the area and surrounded by rich agricultural settlements with potential for development.

This removal necessitates the construction of an administrative headquarters and suitable quarters for an Assistant District Commissioner, a District Field Officer and two station attendants, as well as the provision of electricity and water supply for the buildings.

The new headquarters will be linked to the other areas by a network of roads. It is proposed to build new roads and upgrade trials linking settlements with each other. Projectors will be used to improve the general level of education. British equipment to be purchased through the loan include two diesel lighting plants, five portable generators. five projectors and ancillary equipment, a grader and a bulldozer.

Fishing industry

THE MINISTRY of Overseas Development is providing a £30,000 loan for the reconstruction of two wharves at Charlestown, Georgetown. The marketing expert attached to the United Nations Caribbean Fisheries Development Project has recommended, and the Government of Guyana has agreed, that these wharves should be rehabilitated to provide sheltered decks, refuelling facilities, a modern ice-crushing machine and adequate facilities for the receiving, handling and despatch of fish. facilities which are at present not available.

This will involve the dismantling of all structures of the Fisheries Division's Wharf and the construction of a new modern wharf in its place to accommodate larger vessels. British loan funds will be for local costs arising in Guyana.

Inquiries relating to the above notices should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Export Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2293) quoting file number CRE 25852/2G.

Ghana

BRITAIN IS making available to Ghana a loan of £3,700,000 in 1970/71 under an agreement signed in Accra. The loan, which will be interest-free with a maturity of 25 years including a five-year grace period on capital repayments, will be used for the purchase of British goods and services and as a contribution towards the cost of development projects to be agreed between the two Governments.

Taking into account the carry-over of disbursements from the 1969/70 loan British financial aid to Ghana in 1970/71 now stands at £4,250,000.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Export Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 3338), quoting Ref. CRE 26420/G.

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Export Missions and Tours

Businessmen going overseas are reminded that the services of British commercial officers in posts throughout the world are freely available to them. A list of addresses was published in the July 15 issue of the Board of Trade Journal. *Businessmen wishing to avail themselves of this assistance should consult in advance either the regional officers of the Board of Trade (see page viii of the July 15 issue) or the Export Services Division, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel.* 01-248 5757).

OVERSEAS MISSIONS

Building mission's revised itinerary

THE 1970 overseas mission organized by the Building Group Committee of the City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce, originally scheduled to take place in June, had to be postponed because of the General Election and members' subsequent constituency engagements.

It has now been re-scheduled to take place from October 2 to October 11 and, subject to confirmation, the advanced provisional plans include visits to Odense, where the largest building scheme in Denmark is in progress, visits to building sites to see flats being built with pre-fabricated components, discussions with leading Danish building groups, and a visit to the Building Centre in Copenhagen.

The plans for Holland include a reception at the Ministry of Housing and Physical Building, visits to major land reclamation schemes and to the Bouwcentrum and Ratiobouw Foundations in Rotterdam, as well as visits to the Rotterdam Port Authority.

Embassy receptions will give members of the mission the opportunity of meeting leading European personalities in their specialized fields and it is anticipated that existing links and contacts with the Common Market will be greatly strengthened as a result.

Visiting Nigeria and South Africa

THE British Pump Manufacturers' Association is planning trade missions to Nigeria and South Africa and has applied for a 50 per cent grant of costs from the BNEC. It is planned that the missions will be in Nigeria between November 14 and 22 and in South Africa between November 22 and December 6, 1970.

The aim of the missions will be to sell pumps and allied equipment and calls will be made on actual and prospective purchasers of pumps for use in all industries, including sewage, water and oil, and on Government departments. They will also call on actual and potential agents interested in the import of British products in this sector of industry.

Any pump or allied equipment manufacturer interested in joining the missions should write to Mr. R. Saunders, British Pump Manufacturers' Association, Glen House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1, as soon as possible.

A delegation from the Western State of Nigeria visited the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce recently. Seen here in the reference library of the Chamber are (left to right): Mr. J. K. Warburton, deputy secretary of the Chamber; Mrs. F. M. Ighadalo, Permanent Secretary to the Commissioner for Trade and Industry; The Hon. Angus Sinclair, Central Office of Information; Chief B. A. Ajayi, Commissioner for Trade and Industry, Western State of Nigeria; Mr. O. I. Akinkugbe, President, Ibadan Chamber of Commerce.

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of the JOURNAL *(dates on which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library* (01-222 7877, *Ext.* 3038) *who compile the half-yearly index to the* Journal.

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Gentransco House, Cater Road, Bishopsworth, Bristol BS 13 7 TW	Telephone 668431/6	Telex: 44852
6 Hedel Road, Cardiff, CF1 8XD, S. Wales	Telephone: 21308/9	
Regent House, Ferensway, Hull	Telephone: 36850	Telex: 52443
21/24 Irwell Chambers West, Fazakerley Street, Liverpool, L 39 EA	Telephone: 236 2185	Telex: 627206
40 King Street West, Manchester M3 2NX	Telephone: 832 6411	Telex: 66659

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LIST.

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal *sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.*

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal *should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.*

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Common agricultural policy

THE TEXTS of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes.*

The French texts of the Regulations may be seen on application to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7174).

GENERAL

Regulation (CEE) No. 1373/70 concerns common measures for the application of the system of import, export and prefixation certificates for agricultural products subject to a single price rule (*Journal Officiel* No. L158 dated July 20, 1970).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1432/70 relates to adapting the intervention or purchase prices paid by France, reduced following the devaluation of the French Franc (*Journal Officiel* No. L159 dated July 21, 1970).

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

Regulation (CEE) No. 1431/70 modifies **Regulation (CEE) Nos. 1659/69** and **546/70** relating to the sale of butter from public stock, at a reduced price (*Journal Officiel* No. L159 dated July 21, 1970).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1479/70 modifies various Regulations following the fixing of the prices for the 1970/1971 Milk Marketing Year (*Journal Officiel* No. L163 dated July 25, 1970).

The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C95 dated July 24, 1970 contains the text of a Proposed Regulation to modify **Regulation (CEE) No. 1975/69** establishing a premium system for the slaughter of dairy cows and for the non-marketing of milk and milk products. It should be noted that the text of this Regulation when finally approved may differ from the draft text referred to above.

WINES

Regulation (CEE) No. 1430/70 relates to imported wines coming from Algeria (*Journal Officiel* No. L159 dated July 21, 1970).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1437/70 relates to storage contracts for table wine (*Journal Officiel* No. L160 dated July 22, 1970).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1447/70 fixes the mean prices for production in the wines sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L161 dated July 23, 1970).

POULTRY MEAT

Regulation (CEE) No. 1433/70 fixes the sluice-gate prices and the levies in the poultry meat sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L160 dated July 22, 1970).

EGGS

Regulation (CEE) No. 1434/70 fixes the sluice-gate prices and the levies in the eggs sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L160 dated July 22, 1970).

OVALBUMIN AND LACTALBUMIN

Regulation (CEE) No. 1435/70 fixes the sluice-gate prices and the import duties for ovalbumin and lactalbumin (*Journal Officiel* No. L160 dated July 22, 1970).

PIGMEAT

Regulation (CEE) No. 1436/70 fixes the sluice-gate prices and the levies in the pigmeat sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L160 dated July 22, 1970).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1438/70 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 2403/69** relating to special conditions in so far as the granting of export refunds for certain products in the pigmeat sector is concerned (*Journal Officiel* No. L160 dated July 22, 1970).

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Regulation (CEE) No. 1460/70 applies a supplementary quality category for table grapes (*Journal Officiel* No. L162 dated July 24, 1970).

FLAX AND HEMP

Regulation (CEE) No. 1462/70 fixes for the 1970/1971 Marketing Year the general rules for granting aid for flax and hemp (*Journal Officiel* No. L162 dated July 24, 1970).

SUGAR

Regulation (CEE) No. 1481/70 relates to the producer regions specified by **Regulation (CEE) No. 1898/68** concerning basic quotas for sugar (*Journal Officiel* No. L163 dated July 25, 1970).

RICE

Regulation (CEE) No. 1482/70 relates to the measures for the application of provisions concerning the import of rice and broken rice originating in the Association of African and Malagasy States or overseas countries and territories (*Journal Officiel* No. L163 dated July 25, 1970).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1483/70 relates to the measures concerning rice for the 1970/71 Marketing Year (*Journal Officiel* No. L163 dated July 25, 1970).

Common customs tariff

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L163 dated July 25, 1970 contains the text of **Regulation (CEE) No. 1484/70** relating to the classification of goods under Common Customs Tariff No. 48.21 (other articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding: B. other). The French text of this Regulation may be seen on application to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7174).

(*Continued on next page*)

Imports from non-member countries

ARTICLE 115 of the Treaty of Rome provides that any member of the European Economic Community can, in cases of commercial or economic difficulties arising from the carrying out of the commercial policies of the Community, be authorized by the Commission to take protective measures.

This provision has been invoked by member countries to except certain products from the general rules, contained in Articles 9 and 10 of the Treaty of Rome, concerning Community treatment in the EEC for goods imported from non-member countries on further movement from the original importing member state to another member state.

The *Board of Trade Journal* of August 13, 1969 (pages 451-453) contained a list of the products which, at June 1, 1969, were the exceptions to the general rules referred to above and would not benefit from Community treatment when imported from another member state, even though they may be accompanied by a Circulation Certificate issued under the conditions set out in the notice appearing on page 1528 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 30, 1960. Details of the additions and amendments made to this list since June 1, 1969 have also been published in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

The EEC authorities have now issued a revised list of the products which do not benefit from Community treatment. This appeared in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C 83 dated July 4, 1970, and summarizes the position at June 15, 1970.

The following is a translation of this list. Readers are, however, reminded that it is authentic only in the official languages of the Community.

The French text may be seen on application to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7174).

Common Customs Tariff No.	Products	Countries of origin	Period of exemption
GERMANY			
09.01 A I (a)	Coffee, not roasted, or freed of caffeine	All countries except the African and Malagasy States and overseas countries and territories.	Alignment to a single rate for Member States customs duties and not later than December 31, 1970.
ex 20.01	Cucumbers, prepared or preserved in vinegar, in hermetically sealed containers.	Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, USSR, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia.	June 30, 1970.
ex 20.02	Vegetables, prepared and preserved otherwise than by vinegar:		June 30, 1970.
	Other mushrooms	Poland	
	Asparagus tips	Japan, Taiwan, Brazil, Spain, United States, Peru	
	Green peas, in containers with a net content of less than 5 kg	Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, China, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, USSR, Switzerland, Yugoslavia	
	Green beans, in containers with a net content of less than 5 kg	Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, China, Rumania, Taiwan, Czechoslovakia, USSR, Yugoslavia, Canada	
	Others, including mixtures (except chilled spinach, artichokes, vine leaves and tropical vegetables)	Bulgaria, China, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Spain, Sweden	
ex 20.05	Apple preparations	China	June 30, 1970
ex 20.06	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved with added sugar and not containing spirit:		June 30, 1970
	In immediate packings with a net content of more than 1 kg and less than 4·5 kg:		
	Prunes	Hungary, Yugoslavia	
	Apples	China	
	Cherries	Poland, USSR	
	Strawberries	Poland	
	Raspberries	Bulgaria, Poland	
	Other berries	Hungary, Poland	
	In immediate packings with a net content of 1 kg or less:		
	Prunes	Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, USSR, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia	
	Cherries (except cocktail cherries in glasses with a net content of up to 226·9 g)	Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, USSR, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Canada	
	Strawberries	Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, China, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, USSR	
	Other berries	Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, USSR	
ex 20.07	Concentrated juice of apples and/or pears	Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, USSR, Austria, Spain, Switzerland	June 30, 1970
	Juice of apples and pears	Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, USSR, Yugoslavia, Austria, Spain, Switzerland	
27.09	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.11	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.12	Petroleum jelly	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.13	Paraffin wax, micro-crystalline wax, slack wax, ozokerite lignite wax, peat wax and other mineral waxes, whether or not coloured	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.14	Petroleum bitumen, petroleum coke and other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals	All third countries	December 31, 1971
BELGIUM			
27.09	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.11	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.12	Petroleum jelly	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.13	Paraffin wax, micro-crystalline wax, slack wax, ozokerite, lignite wax, peat wax and other mineral waxes, whether or not coloured	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.14	Petroleum bitumen, petroleum coke, and other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals	All third countries	December 31, 1971
42.03 B I	Protective gloves, for all trades	China	December 31, 1970
ex 69.07	Small unglazed paving, hearth and wall tiles, excluding those of common pottery	Japan	Entry into force of a standard Decision of the Commission
ex 69.08	Other small paving, hearth and wall tiles, excluding those of common pottery	Japan	Entry into force of a standard Decision of the Commission

(*Continued on next page*)

Government Publications

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Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, W

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, *continued*

Common Customs Tariff No.	Products	Countries of origin	Period of exemption
FRANCE			
01.04 A I (b)	Live sheep	All third countries	Entry into force of a common regulation of the markets and not later than December 31, 1970
02.01 A IV	Meat of sheep, fresh or frozen	All third countries	
02.01 A ex I	Horsemeat	All third countries	Entry into force of a common regulation of the, markets and not later than August 31, 1970.
09.01 A I (a)	Coffee, not roasted or freed from caffeine	All third countries, except the African and Malagasy States and the overseas countries and territories associated with the EEC	Alignment to a single rate for Member States customs duties and not later than December 31 1970
27.09	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.11	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.12	Petroleum jelly	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.13	Paraffin wax, micro-crystalline wax, slack wax, ozokerite, lignite wax, peat wax and other mineral waxes, whether or not coloured	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.14	Petroleum bitumen, petroleum coke, and other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals	All third countries	December 31, 1971
31.02 B	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous: other	Eastern bloc countries	December 31, 1970
69.07	Unglazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles:		
A	Tiles and cubes for mosaics, the longest side of which does not exceed 5 cm		
B II	Other, of other ceramic materials	Japan	Application of a standard import system not later than December 31, 1970
69.08	Glazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles:		
A	Tiles and cubes for mosaics, the longest side of which does not exceed 5 cm		
B II	Other, of other ceramic materials		
84.62	Ball, roller or needle roller bearings	Bulgaria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia	Application of a standard import system and not later than December 31, 1970
ITALY			
ex 08.01 B	Bananas, fresh	All third countries	December 31, 1970
ex 16.04	Prepared or preserved fish (except tinned salmon and caviar and its substitutes)	Japan	Application of a common import system and not later than December 31, 1970
ex 20.07	Grape must	Algeria	Entry into force of a common regulation of the markets and not later than June 30, 1970
27.09	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals: other than crude, preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.11	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.12	Petroleum jelly	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.13	Paraffin wax, micro-crystalline wax, slack wax, ozokerite, lignite wax, peat wax and other mineral waxes, whether or not coloured	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.14	Petroleum bitumen, petroleum coke and other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals	All third countries	December 31, 1971
ex 28.47 B II	Sodium bichromate	East bloc countries	December 31, 1970
33.01 A ex 1	Essential oils of orange, not terpeneless	United States	December 31, 1970
50.01	Silk-worm cocoons	East bloc countries	Applicant of a common import system and not later than December 31, 1970
50.02	Raw silk	East bloc countries	
50.04	Silk yarn	East bloc countries, China, Japan, South Korea	
50.07	Silk yarn and yarn spun from noil or other waste silk	East bloc countries, China, Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong	
50.09	Woven fabrics of silk or of waste silk other than noil	East bloc countries, China, Japan, South Korea, North Korea, Hong Kong	
ex 69.07	Small unglazed paving, hearth and wall tiles, of faience or fine pottery	Japan, East bloc countries	
ex 69.08	Other small paving, hearth and wall tiles, of faience or fine pottery	Japan, East bloc countries	
69.11	Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain	Japan, East bloc countries	
ex 84.41 A	Sewing machines (for woven fabrics, leather footwear, etc.) and parts thereof, excluding furniture specially designed for sewing machines	Japan, East bloc countries	
84.62	Ball, roller or needle roller bearings	Rumania, USSR	
85.03	Electric batteries	Japan	
ex 85.15	Radio and television receivers	Japan	
85.24 ex C	Electrodes of graphite	Japan, China	
97.03	Toys	Japan	
LUXEMBOURG			
27.09	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, the oils being the basic constitutents of the preparations	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.11	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.12	Petroleum jelly	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.13	Paraffin wax, micro-crystalline wax, slack wax, osokerite, lignite wax, peat wax and other mineral waxes, whether or not coloured	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.14	Petroleum bitumen, petroleum coke and other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals	All third countries	December 31, 1971
42.03 B I	Protective gloves for all trades	China	December 31, 1970
ex 69.07	Small unglazed paving, hearth and wall tiles, excluding those of common pottery	Japan	Entry into force of a Commission Decision
ex 69.08	Other small paving, hearth and wall tiles, excluding those of common pottery	Japan	
NETHERLANDS			
27.09	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.11	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.12	Petroleum jelly	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.13	Paraffin wax, micro-crystalline wax, slack wax, oxokerite, lignite wax, peat wax and other mineral waxes, whether or not coloured	All third countries	December 31, 1971
27.14	Petroleum bitumen, petroleum coke and other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals	All third countries	December 31, 1971
42.03 B I	Protective gloves for all trades	China	December 31, 1970
ex 69.07	Small unglazed paving, hearth and wall tiles, excluding those of common pottery	Japan	Entry into force of a Commission Decision
ex 69.08	Other small paving, hearth and wall tiles, excluding those of common pottery	Japan	

FRANCE

Imports of goods from Britain under negotiated quotas

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 22, announced the opening of the quotas for the import of British goods into France for the second half of 1970. Details are as follows:

I. Quotas for which import licences will be examined as and when received

Applications for import licences for the following products, on form AC and accompanied by a pro-forma invoice, should be made to the Direction Generale des Douanes et Droits Indirets (Division E), 8 rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris 9e from July 27, when they will be examined as and when they are received:

Quota No.	Tariff No.	Description
4	Ex 06.02	Hothouse and greenhouse plants
5	06.03	Cut flowers
7	Ex 16.04, 20.01, ex 20.02, ex 20.06, ex 21.07	Products of the food industry
21	38.14 B I ex a	Oil additives
37	85-15 C II and ex IV	Assemblies containing crystal diodes, triodes and other crystal valves including transistors, constituting components of radio-electric apparatus
43	89.01 B I	Light boats
	Various	Replacement parts for light boats
53	Various	Miscellaneous†

†Credits allocated to this quota are reserved for restricted goods not covered elsewhere in the Agreement nor falling within global quotas

II. Quotas to be administered in Britain

Applications for import licences for the following products may be submitted to the Direction Generale des Douanes et Droits Indirects (Division E), 8 rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris 9e as from July 22, when they will be examined as and when they are received.

Import licence applications must bear in block letters the words 'Importation de Grande Bretagne, Poste No. ' and must be accompanied by a pro-forma invoice or quota certificate endorsed by the appropriate British authority. The names of these authorities are given below.

Quota No.	Tariff No.	Description and name of authority
14	Ex 20.04, ex 20.05, ex 20.06	Mincemeat and lemon curd – Food Manufacturers' Federation
15	Ex 20.05	Jams – Food Manufacturers' Federation
15 bis	Ex 20.05	Marmalade made from citrus fruit or ginger – Food Manufacturers' Federation
16	20.07 A, ex B	Fruit juices – Food Manufacturers' Federation
17	Ex 21.07	Fruit and other essences – Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department
18	22.09 C ex I	Rum – Rum Importers' Association of Great Britain

The methods of application for import licences for these products were laid down in a general notice to importers in the *Journal Officiel* of January 28, 1963, page 923.

The attention of exporters is drawn to the regulations for the import of goods under bilateral quotas published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 25, 1970.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423/408/288) where the full French text may be seen.

Duty free quota for herrings

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 22 announced the opening of a duty free quota for the import of herrings for preserving purposes (Tariff heading 03.01 BI a 2aa) originating in and imported from all countries other than the member countries of the EEC, the Franc Zone and Rhodesia. The quota will operate until February 14, 1971 in accordance with the arrête of June 22, 1970.

In view of their intended use the actual consignees, assignees and users must fulfil the formalities set out in Article 4 of the Order of June 28, 1963, stating the conditions of admission of certain goods under a more favourable tariff treatment.

Licence applications on form AC together with a copy of the contract showing final destination of goods, must reach the Direction Generale des Douanes et Droits Indirects (Division E), 8 rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris 9e, not later than August 5, 1970, when they will be examined simultaneously.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423, 408, 288), where the full French text may be seen.

SPAIN

Home Compensation Tax Levy

IN THE SPANISH *State Gazette* of July 22, the Spanish authorities announced the following reductions in their Home Compensation Tax Levy valid until October 23, 1970.

Tariff Heading	Description	Home Compensation Tax Levy Percentage reduction
03.01 A	Tunny and other tunas frozen	75%
03.02 A	Cod fish	100%
09.01 A	Coffee not roasted	100%
12.01 B 3	Soya beans	100%
12.02 B	Soya flour	75%
12.03 B 2	Seeds: sainfroin, lucerne etc.	25%
12.03 B 3	Seeds: aubergine, onion etc.	25%
12.03 B 4	Seeds: clover, vetch, etc.	25%
12.03 B 5	Seeds: sugar-beet	25%
15.02	Tallows	100%
18.01 A	Cocoa beans raw	100%
23.01 A	Flours and meals of meat and offals	100%
23.01 A	Flours and meals of fish	100%
23.04 B	Oil-cakes, etc., other than of cotton	100%
25.03 C	Sulphur, other than grounded or powdered	45%
26.01 A 2	Iron ore, other than roasted iron pyrites	75%
26.01 B	Manganese ores etc.	75%
26.01 G	Tin ores	75%
26.01 H	Chromium ores	75%
26.01 M 2	Nickel ores, only	75%
26.03 C	Ash and residues containing tin, only	75%
27.01 A	Coal, suitable for coking, or mixed imported by iron and steel coking-plants for their own use in steel manufacture	100%
29.01 A 1	Butadiene	67·5%
29.01 B 5	Styrene	37·5%
29.15 D 1	Dimethyl terephthalate	67·5%
29.22 A 4	Hexamethylenediamine monomer adipate	67·5%
29.27 B	Acrylonitrile monomer	67·5%
29.30 A	Isocyanates	37·5%
29.35 G	Caprolactame	67·5%
29.38 B	Other provitamins and vitamins	67·5%
31.02 A	Natural sodium nitrate, etc.	100%
40.01 A	Latex	45%
40.01 B 1	Smoked sheets and ball crepe	45%
40.01 B 3	Natural rubber other	45%
40.02 A	Synthetic latex	45%
40.02 B 2	Synthetic rubber, other	45%
57.03 A	Jute, raw or retted	75%
73.02 E	Ferro-nickel	100%
73.02 F	Other (ferro-alloys)	75%
73.03 A 2	Iron or steel waste and scrap	75%
73.13 A 1	Electrical sheets and plates with a watt-loss of 0·75 watt or less	67·5%
73.15 B 1 f 1 a	Electrical sheets and plates with a watt-loss of 0·75 watt or less	67·5%
75.15 B 2 f 1 a	Electrical sheets and plates with a watt-loss of 0·75 watt or less	67·5%
75.01 A	Nickel mattes, nickel speiss and other intermediate products of nickel metallurgy; unalloyed unwrought nickel, whether or not in cubes or balls	100%
75.01 B 3	Alloyed unwrought nickel, magnesium-nickel alloys only	75%
75.01 C	Nickel waste and scrap	100%
75.05	Electroplating anodes, of nickel	45%
76.04 A 1	Reeled foil, of a purity of 99·99% intended for use in the manufacture of electric condensers	45%
81.04 K	Unwrought cobalt only	75%
84.25 C 2	Combine harvester-threshers, other than for cereals and seeds	100%
87.01 B 1	Track-laying tractors, with a cylinder capacity of 6,000 cc. or less	80%

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 LM7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460/462).

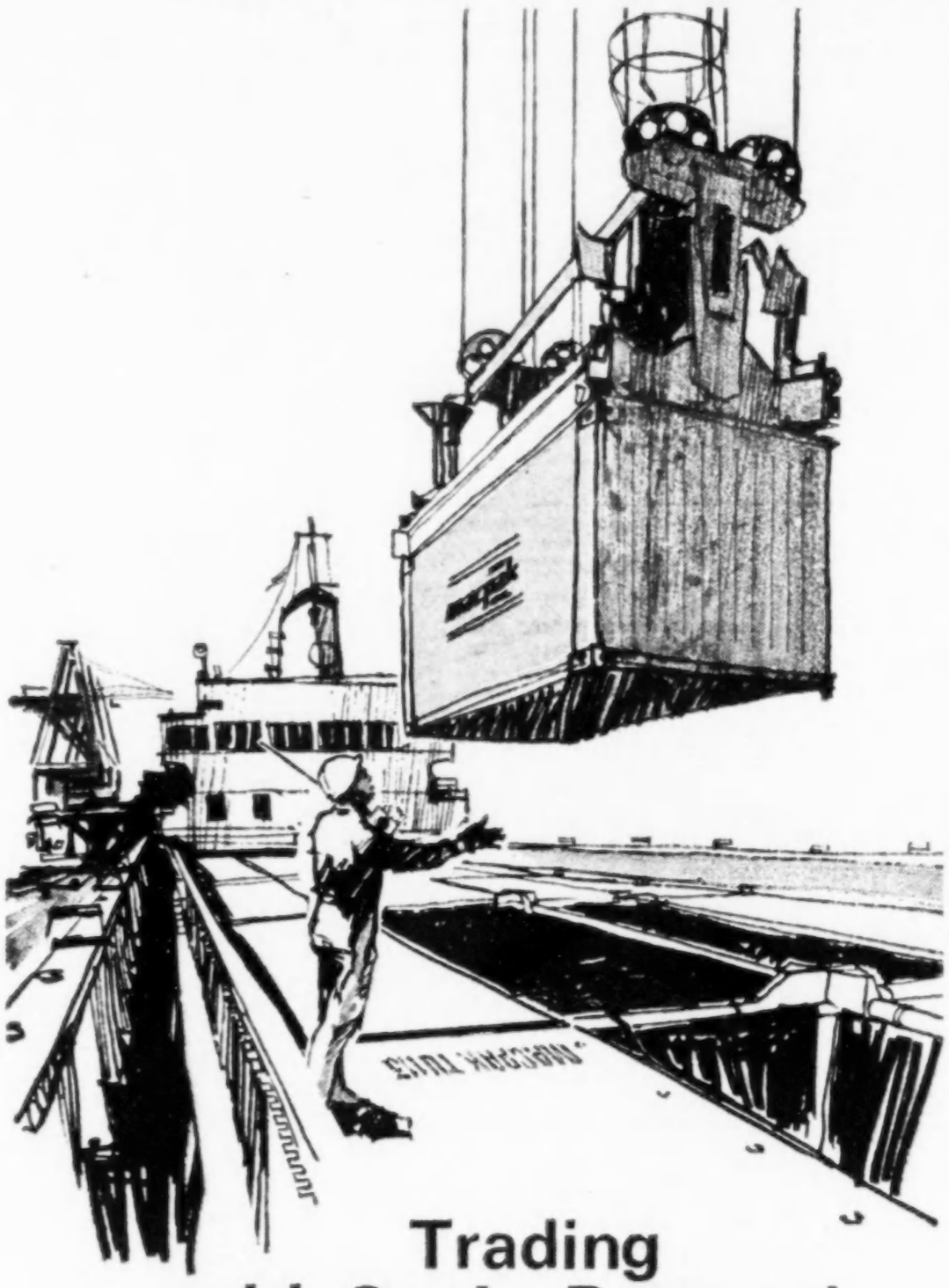
TURKEY

Global import quotas

ON JULY 4, 1970 the Turkish Authorities announced the 25th list of global import quotas for the second half of 1970. Applications to import under the new quotas must be made by Turkish importers within one month of the date of publication in Turkey, and licences will be valid for six months.

Further information may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420 and 475).

GREECE—*see Late Announcement*, p. 250



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MALTA

Off-shore oil exploration licences

IN THE *Malta Government Gazette* of July 17, 1970 the Malta Government published LN 66 of 1970 inviting applications, in accordance with the Petroleum (Production) Regulations 1969, for off-shore exploration licences.

The notice relates to two areas of the continental shelf to the north-east of Malta's territorial waters which are being offered without prejudice to any settlement regarding the siting of the median line between Malta and Sicily.

The following is a summary of the basic consideration which is required in respect of licences granted in response to applications:

(i) In respect of the grant of a production licence, £10 per sq. nautical mile per annum for the first three years, £20 per sq. nautical mile per annum for the second three years, and £50 per sq. nautical mile per annum for the last four years, payable in advance.

(ii)) In respect of the grant of an exploration licence £5 per sq. nautical mile per annum, payable in advance.

(iii) A royalty at the rate of 12½ per cent by value.

Applications should be submitted to the Prime Minister of Malta between August 1 and October 15, 1970. A map of the areas may be seen at the Prime Minister's Office, Auberge d'Aragon, Valletta, Malta, between 9.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., except on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to General Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room F37, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 LM7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 424).

ISRAEL

Liberalized list changes

THE ISRAELI Ministry of Commerce and Industry has announced some changes to the liberalized list of goods which may be imported without an import licence. The items affected are:

51.03	56.05
52.01	73.40
56.04	84.16

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420 and 475).

Additions to semi-liberalized import list

NINETEEN ITEMS concerning chemicals and pesticides have been added to the Israeli semi-liberalized list of imports.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420 and 475).

Regulations for electric conductors and fire fighting equipment

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received details of the regulations in respect of the installation of conductors under the Israeli Electricity Law, 1954.

ALSO RECEIVED is a document on the regulations providing for fire fighting equipment in industrial enterprises and workshops.

Inquiries about these notices should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420 and 475).

Additions to interest law

ADDITIONS HAVE been made to Sections 1, 2 and 4 of the Israeli Interest Order (Fixing the Maximum Rate of Interest) 1970.

Banking amendments

AMENDMENTS HAVE been made to the Israeli Banking Order (Ratio of Guarantees as Security for Credits), 1965.

Inquiries about these notices should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 3508).

IRAN

Rings of 20 tyres and tubes

THE IRAN Ministry of Economy have advised that tyres and tubes for trucks and buses under series 375 B3/1 and 2 and 375 C3/1 and 2 are confined solely to rings of 20 and upwards. Registration or orders for all tyres and tubes under ring 20 for any kind of vehicle continues to depend on agreement of the Ministry of Economy.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420 and 475).

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Imports of specified plants

UNDER PROCLAMATION No. R182, 1970, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of July 17 amended prohibitions and restrictions on the introduction of the plants, vegetative material, fibre and seed of cotton and wild cotton of the genus Gossypium are notified.

Proclamation R183, 1970, of the same date lists restrictions which shall apply to the removal of specified plants within the Republic and sets out the restrictions and prohibitions on the removal of plants which are or are suspected to be infested or infected with inset pests or plant diseases.

Notice No. R1143 details tthe Regulations for importing plants; these include the issue of permits and fees and costs payable in respect of disinfection or other treatment of imported plants and seed.

These notices may be inspected at or copies obtained from the Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

NIGERIA

Ports Authority notice to importers

TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION has been received by the Board of Trade from the British High Commission in Lagos, Nigeria, giving details of a press notice issued by the Nigerian Ports Authority:

1. With effect from August 3, all cargoes for delivery at the ports of Apapa and Lagos will bear fixed labels and identification marks from the originating ports as follows:
   (1) Full name and address of importer.
   (2) Full name and address of clearing agent.
   (3) Telephone numbers of clearing agent (office and residence).
   (4) Where a Post Office number is quoted, the house address of importer/consignee will be shown.
   (5) Any other approved marks and numbers in official use by the importer.
2. Abbreviations of importers name only, marked on cargoes will constitute a breach of this Order. Cargoes landed not properly marked will be seized and disposed of as the Military Port Commandant may direct.

COLONEL B. A. M. ADEKUNLE,
Port Commandant.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

GHANA

Notice to importers

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS No. 339 – Extension of Import Licences, which was published in the Ghana *Commercial and Industrial Bulletin* of May 29, 1970 gave details of the Import Licensing arrangements for the second half of 1970.

With the exception of Special Unnumbered Licences, all other licences, i.e. Specific and Open General Licences expiring June 30, 1970 are extended to December 31, 1970. There will be no need for the relevant import licences to be endorsed by the Controller of Imports and Exports.

The full text of this notice is available and may be inspected. Inquiries should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

ZAMBIA

Customs tariff application

ZAMBIA *Gazette* No. 1286, of 1970 published on July 7, notifies for general information that an application has been received by the Ministry of Trade and Industry for an increase in the customs dutie applicable to the following commodities to the extent indicated:

Tariff Item	Description of Commodity	*Ad valorem* and/or Specific	Rate of duty
73.20.90	*Present wording:* Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, unions and flanges), of iron or steel: Other	*Ad valorem*	Free
Ex 73.20.90	*Proposed wording:* Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, unions and flanges), of steel, steel flanges	*Ad valorem*	50%

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the Zambia Ministry of Trade and Industry, and belonging to a trade organization, should get in touch with that body in the first instance.

Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Zambian authorities and desiring further information relating to the above, should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Export Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2226), quoting reference CRE 1257/70.

The closing date for receipt of representations by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Industry, PO Box 1968, Lusaka, is August 11, 1970.

MALAWI

Customs tariff amendment

MALAWI GOVERNMENT Notice No. 128, amends the Customs Tariff with effect from July 3, 1970, to the following extent:

Part III – Customs duties

By the deletion of all the material in column 2 in respect of sub-heading No. 87.02.03 and the substitution therefor of the following:

BTN No. 1	Nomenclature 2	3	Effective Rates 4	5	6	5
28.02.03	Coaches and omnibuses: Designed for or having a seating capacity for more than 12 persons including the driver	—	10%	10%	5%	

Britain pays the column 6 rate of duty

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

SEYCHELLES

Customs tariff amendment

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received a copy of the Seychelles Customs Tariff (Amendment) Regulations, 1970.

These regulations amend, with effect from February 10, the Customs Tariff (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1968 (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 5, 1968, pages 1126-1130) to the following extent:

Schedule A – Rates of Duty

By the substitution of the following paragraph for paragraph (a): of item 20 in the column 'Description of Goods':

20 Cotton goods, whether in the piece or made up:
(a) Of a c.i.f. value of less than Rs.1·75 per yard

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

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MAURITIUS

Tariff quota for leather and plastic 'chappals' (a type of sandal)

GENERAL NOTICE No. 588 published in the Mauritius *Gazette* of June 20, 1970, directs, in respect of a tariff quota of 10,000 pairs of leather and plastic 'chappals' (a type of sandal) imported into Mauritius during the year, that the rate applicable shall, in leiu of the rates of duty specified in Part I of the Frist Schedule to the Customs Tariff under the tariff heading 64.02.90 be as follows:

Fiscal Duty	Customs Duty	
	General	Preferential
0	50% or Rs. 3·50/pair	30% or Rs. 2·50/pair

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

CEYLON

Import licensing of drugs, raw materials

CEYLON IMPORT Control Notice No. 14/70 contains an additional list of proprietary drugs which may be imported on licences issued under Quota item D1.

The list of drugs may be seen at Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 471, 472, 473).

THE BOARD OF TRADE has been informed that a quota system of licensing industrial raw materials has now superseded the Open General Licence system introduced in May, 1968, details of which were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 17, 1968 (pages 1552 to 1560). Full details of the new system are not yet available, but exporters should ensure that a valid licence is available before consigning goods to Ceylon.

Full details will be published as soon as they are available. In the meantime inquiries should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 471, 472, 473).

NEW ZEALAND

Emergency Protection Authority Inquiry

THE NEW ZEALAND Minister of Industries and Commerce has referred to the Emergency Protection Authority for inquiry and report the question whether it is necessary that protective action, by means of temporary additional duties or temporary restriction of importation (or by a combination of both) be taken in respect of finely ground polyethylene powders and watch glasses.

Details of the tariff items, under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable, are given below.

Tariff Item	Unit	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
Ex 39.02.01	Cwt.	25%† Aul. 20%†	25%†	25%†
Ex 39.02.02	Cwt.	Free	Free	Free
39.07.67		Free	20%	25%
70.15.00		Free	20%	25%

† Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct

The Emergency Protection Authority is required to report to the Minister by August 26 and 27, 1970, respectively.

In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Emergency

Protection Authority will no doubt get in touch with their Agents or the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc., PO Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand, telegraphic address 'Transtrade', telephone Wellington 43-706. The BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member. Details may be obtained from the BTANZ.

Any British trade association or firm requiring further details or proposing to submit evidence is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2321), quoting Ref. CRE 856/69 and CRE 824/69 respectively.

Emergency Protection Authority report

COPIES OF THE following New Zealand Emergency Protection Authority report have been received and are available from the Commercial and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2321).

Tariff Item	Description
Ex 44.25.04	Wooden tool handles

AUSTRALIA *see Late Announcements, page 250.*

MALAYSIA

Pioneer industries and products

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed that the Malaysian Government has declared the following industries and products to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Investment Incentives Act, 1968.

Industries	Products
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries, n.e.s.	Hair wigs
Manufacture of cocoa	Cocoa butter, cocoa powder
Manufacture of miscellaneous electrical apparatus	Paper insulated power and telephone cables
Manufacture of stamped, pressed and coated metal products	Compressed gas cylinders
Manufacture of brushes	Paint brushes
Plywood and particle	Soft board
Manufacture of miscellaneous metal products, n.e.s.	Bib cocks, pillar cocks, waste fittings, sink fittings, bath and shower fittings, stop cocks, ball valves, gate valves, gauge cocks, gas cocks, plug cocks, globe valves, check valves
Manufacture of plastic products, n.e.s.	PVC motor cycle throttle cover, footrest covers, PVC conduits
Manufacture of hardware and tools	Hinges, hasps, staples, butts, spades, latches, keys, pincers, spanners, wrenches, scissors, hand files, rasps, wrecking bars, tin snips

Import control deletions

THE MALAYSIAN *Government Gazette* dated July 9, 1970, published the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) (Amendment) (No. 11) Order, 1970, which amends the Second Schedule to the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) Order, 1969, by the deletion of the following:

Heading No.	Description of goods	Country
29.32.000	Monosodium methane arsenate	All countries
34.02.100 } 34.02.190 }	Organic-surface active agents (other than soap) consisting of single substances (not chemically defined), and also those standardized with the addition of inert materials	All countries
34.02.501	Surface active preparations, whether or not containing soap, in liquid form	All countries
34.02.502	Agricultural and horticultural machinery for soil preparation or cultivation (for example ploughs, harrows, cultivators, seed and fertilizer distributors):	
84.24.100	Machinery	
84.24.900	Parts	
87.01	Tractors (other than those falling within heading No. 87.07) whether or not fitted with power take-offs, winches or pulleys:	
	Tractors designed for agricultural use:	
110	Pedestrian controlled	All countries

This notice means that the goods listed are now no longer subject to specific import licensing when imported into the States of Malaya from any country.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be made to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 401/468/469).

Import control amendments

THE MALAYSIAN *Government Gazette* dated July 9, 1970, published the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) (Amendment) (No. 12) Order, 1970, which amends the Second Schedule to the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) Order 1969 by the addition of the following:

Heading No.	Description of goods	Country
11.02.480	Hulled oats	All countries

This notice means that the goods shown are now subject to special import licence when imported into the States of Malaya from any country.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be made to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 401/468/469).

SINGAPORE

Pioneer industries

THE SINGAPORE *Government Gazette* dated July 10, 1970, published the Notice of Revocation of Order Under Section 4(4) of The Economic Expansion Incentives (Relief from Income Tax) Act, 1967. This notice means that the industries and products no longer have Pioneer status. The order states that the Revocation shall have no effect upon Pioneer certificates issued previously.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 309, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2143) quoting reference CRE 24014/G, where the list of industries and products may be seen.

Control of Manufacture Order

THE SINGAPORE *Government Gazette* dated July 3, 1970 published the Control of Manufacture (No. 4) Order 1970 which amends the First Schedule to the Control of Manufacture Ordinance 1959 by the deletion of the following: (xlix) Haircream. This ordinance requires intending manufacturers of the scheduled items to register.

Inquiries should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Room 309, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2143) quoting reference CRE 19029/G.

ARGENTINA

Import duty concessions

ARGENTINE LAW No. 18588 of February 6, 1970 cancelled a number of duty concessions on capital goods; an associated Decree, No. 604, provided for new rates of duty to be introduced for capital goods classified in Tariff Chapters 84, 85 and 90 (see the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 25, page 869).

Decree No. 47 of June 16 provides for duty concessions to be restored in cases where the authorities are satisfied that national production of the goods concerned is insufficient for requirements and that importers are not seeking concessions on goods which can be supplied from national production.

Further Decrees (Nos. 28 of June 15, and 38 and 39 of June 16) provide for some other duty concessions cancelled by Law 18588 to be restored with restrospective effect. The goods affected are certain material required by the Argentine steel industry (some items classified in Tariff Chapters 25, 26, 27 and 73), fuel and derivatives required for power production (some items classified

(Continued on next page)

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in Chapter 27), certain goods used in the manufacture of fertilizers, medicinal products and pesticides (some items classified in Chapter 29) and elements required for minting coins (some items in tariff headings 74.19 and 76.16).

Details may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 474).

Varying rates of export tax

IT WAS reported in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 15 (page 140) that Argentina had imposed a 12.5 per cent tax on exports. But Argentine Government Decree No. 192, published on July 14, shows that varying rates of tax, ranging from nil to 35 per cent, will be applied to exports.

Details may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 474).

New import duty rates

IT WAS reported in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 15 (page 140) that Argentina intended to reduce import duties. Decree No. 191 published on July 10 announced the proposed new rates, which may be modified as a result of representations from interested parties in Argentina. Details are as follows:

Old rate	New rate
Per cent	Per cent
0	0
3	0
5	0
7	0
8	0
10	0
15	0
20	5
25	10
30	15
35	20
40	25
50	35
60	40
70	50
80	60
90	70
100	75
110	85
120	95
130	105
140	110

With few exceptions (duties on certain film materials and newsprint) the reductions are intended to apply to the full rate duties on all goods, including those classified in Tariff Chapters 84, 85 and 90 for which new rates of duty came into force on June 16 (see the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 8, page 71).

The general reductions will not apply to LAFTA rates of duty, but there is provision for adjustments to be made to ensure that imports from other members of LAFTA will not be at a disadvantage with imports from other sources.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 474).

COLOUR BLOCKS FOR 'JOURNAL' FRONT COVER

Colour cover blocks: *Now that the* Journal *is using four-colour illustrations each week on the cover, the Editor will be pleased to consider prints of suitable export pictures for which letter-press blocks are available. Colour transparencies from which the submitting firm intend to have blocks made for their own publicity purposes will also be considered.*

Black and white prints: *These should be 'action' photographs showing United Kingdom goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination. Photographs of United Kingdom businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.*

Changes in rates of duty and lifting of prohibitions

THE BOLIVIAN authorities have altered the rates of duty and lifted prohibitions on a number of items, as set out below:

Tariff No.	Description	Price per Kilo US$ Minimum Dutiable	*Ad valorem* c.i.f.	Additional Tax *Ad valorem* c.i.f.
28.03	Lamp black (members of LAFTA)		Free	8%
	(non-members)		15%	10%
29.04.2	Pentaeritritol (members of LAFTA)		Free	8%
	(non-members)		40%	10%
53.05.01	Sheep's wool		Free	8%
58.10.2	Machine embroidered articles in the piece, in strips or in motifs	8·00		
59.03.2.01	Cloth made from synthetic fibre gauze or sifting cloth used as in insect screens on doors and windows with 15 by 10 monofilament threads per 10 sq. mm. only	1	15%	18%
59.03.2.99	Others	1	15%	18%
76.03.1	Circular square or rectangular strips of aluminium exceeding 0·15 mm. in thickness imported by industries registered for this purpose in the Ministry of Finance		Free	18%
76.03.2	Imported for resale		2%	18%
76.03.3	Corrugated		12%	18%
84.18.7	Electrostatic purifiers (without motor)		4%	15%
84.18.8	Spare parts		4%	15%
84.18.99	Other apparatus for the filtration or purification of gases or liquids		4%	15%

Prohibition on imports lifted

53.05.1.01	Sheep's wool
65.05.1	Fibre colonial helmets
94.04.3.99	Sleeping bags
98.12.1	Plastic hair brushes for professional use

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 474, 476).

JAMAICA

Industrial Incentives Law, 1956

THE JAMAICAN Minister of Trade and Industry is considering whether the following products should be declared 'approved product' for the purposes of the Industrial Incentives Law, 1956.

Fashion knitted garments

Shoe upper and fancy leathers.

'Approved manufacturers' of these products will enjoy income tax relief, duty-free imports of plant, building materials, machinery, etc., and other concessions.

The following products have been declared 'approved products' for the purposes of the above Law:

Refractory construction materials.

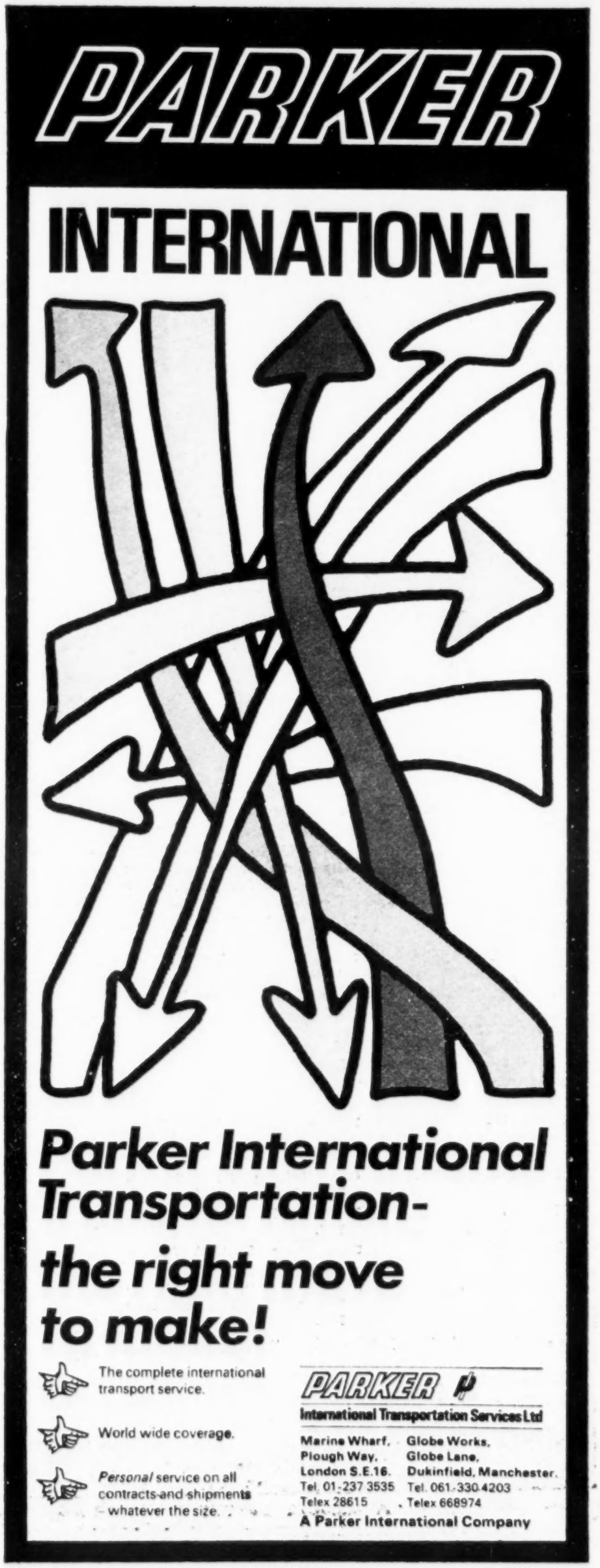
Export Industry Encouragement Law, 1956

THE FOLLOWING products have been declared 'approved products' in Jamaica for the purposes of the Export Industry Encouragement Law, 1956.

Inlaid decorative wood panels coated with polyester resin.

Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Development Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2627).



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LIVERPOOL	Cunard Building, Liverpool, L.3 1.EU.	051-236 9931
LIVERPOOL AIRPORT	Room 13, Hangar No. 2, Speke, L.24 8.QE.	051-427 7329
MANCHESTER	261/5 Corn Exchange Building, Fennel Street, Manchester, M.4 3.HJ.	061-832 9386
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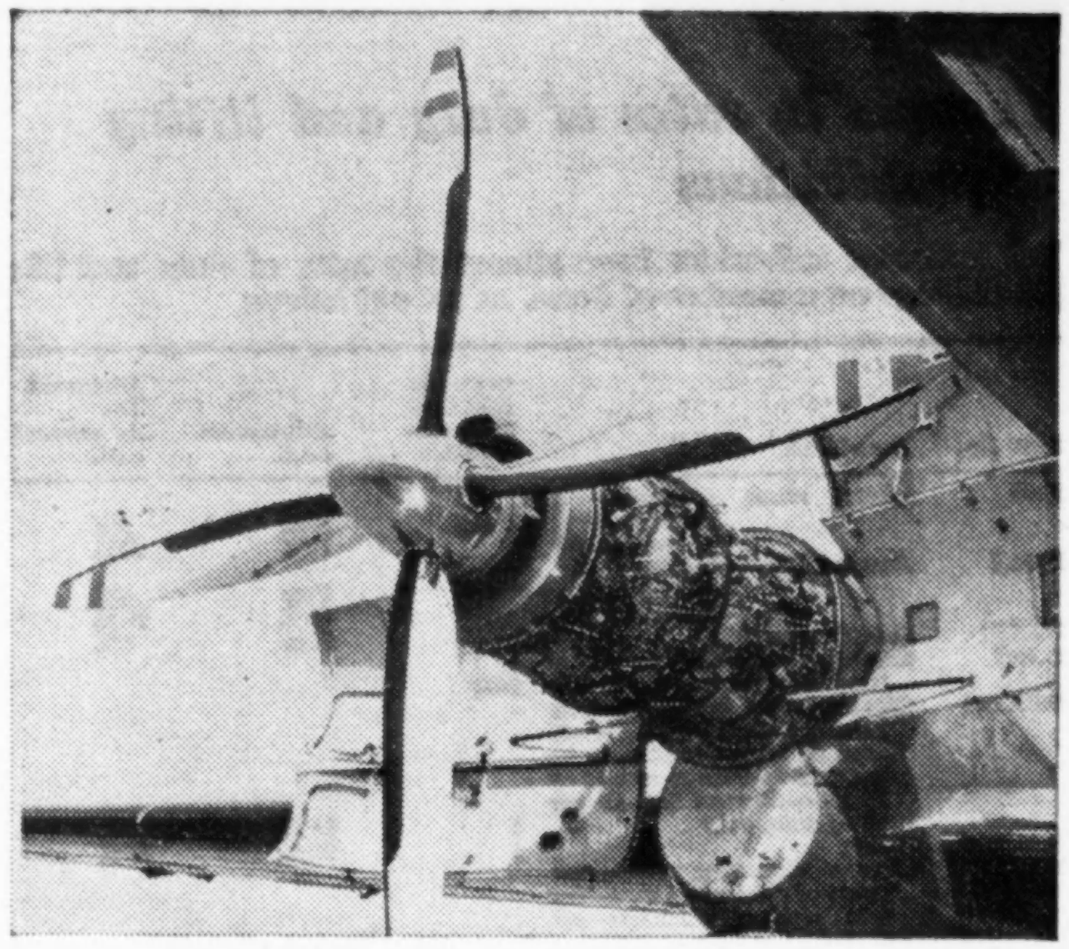

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UNITED STATES

Control of air pollution from motor vehicles

THE UNITED STATES Department of Health, Education and Welfare has announced details of the sampling and analytical system for exhaust emissions to be applied to 1972 and subsequent model year light duty vehicles and engines.

The Department has also given advance notice of proposals for the control of air pollution from new motor vehicles and new motor vehicle engines for 1972 and subsequent model years vehicles and engines.

These include the establishment of a true mass measurement procedure for light-duty vehicles, and a corresponding revision of exhaust emission standards. The proposals also establish revised fuel evaporative emission standards and new criteria for selection of vehicles for testing.

Interested persons may submit written comments on these proposals to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington DC 2021, not later than September 13, 1970.

Full details of the proposals may be obtained from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, United States Section, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2397). Ref. FR 15.7.70.

Non-rubber footwear—investigation

THE UNITED STATES Tariff Commission, upon a request from the President, has instituted an investigation, under Section 301(b)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to determine whether footwear of the kinds described in Part 1A of Schedule 7 of the United States Tariff, excluding items 700.51, 700.52, 700.53, and 700.60, are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury to domestic industry.

A public hearing in connection with the investigation will be held in the Hearing Room, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and E Streets, N.W. Washington DC, on October 13, 1970. Requests to appear at the hearing should also be notified to the Secretary in accordance with Section 201.13 of the Tariff Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

Further details may be obtained from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, United States Section, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2397). Ref. FR 22.7.70.

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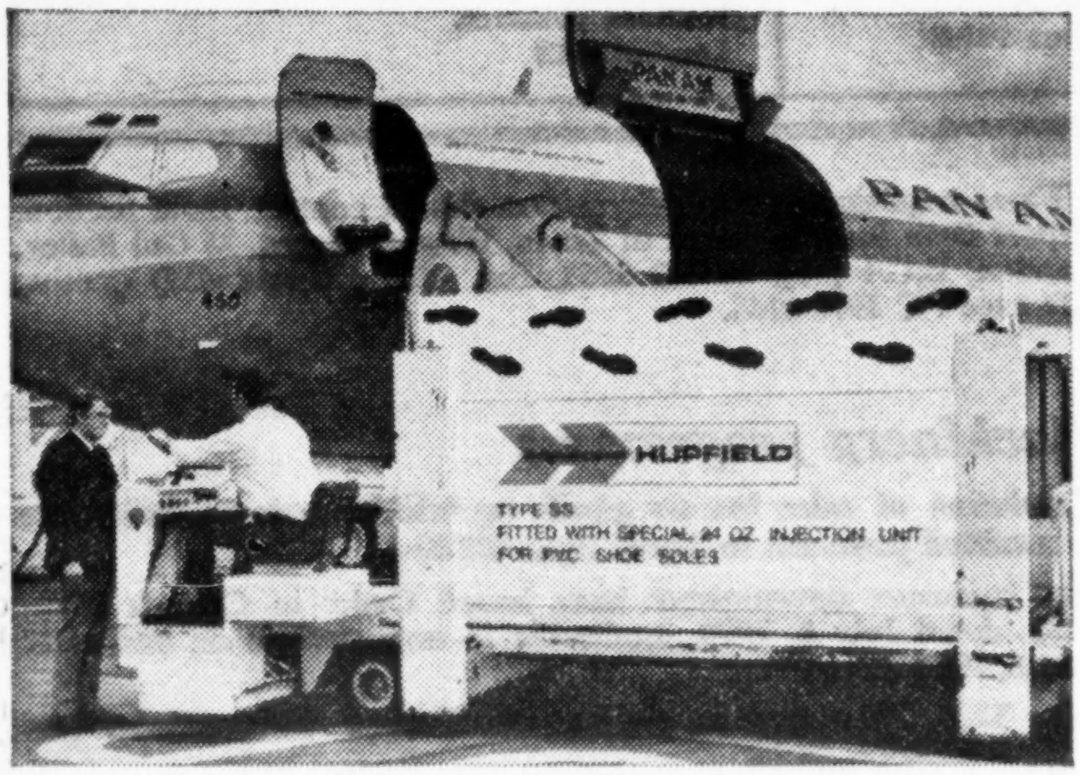

A specially crated 'S' type Hupfield injection moulding machine destined for Jones and Vining Inc. of United States. Hupfields have despatched 30 per cent of all orders received this year to overseas markets.

Transportation of hazardous materials

THE UNITED STATES Department of Transportation have published details to the effect that the shipping or transportation of dry dimethylhexane dihydroperoxide has been banned.

In the same notice it also states that the shipping name for hydrazine solution and calcium hypochlorite has been altered.

Further details of these regulations may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 455/6/7) FR3.7.70.

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of November 1, 1968 gave notice of the United States Hazardous Materials Regulations Board's proposals to review the system for classifying and labelling of hazardous materials and they invited public opinion on the recommendations of the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transportation of Dangerous Goods. The United Nations system identifies each kind of hazard with a coloured picture and a classification number.

A large number of comments have been received by the Board and now they have published a detailed analysis of the comments and a revised notice of proposed rulemaking, which incorporates the new system with some amendments. At the same time they have also brought shipments by air into the legislation .

The Board have requested that any comments on these new proposals should reach them by October 15, 1970. Further details, including diagrams of the labels, may be obtained from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2404) FR 22.7.70.

Misleading labelling of food products

ON JUNE 12, 1970, the United States Department for Health, Education and Welfare, Food and Drugs Administration published proposals which would control the misleading labelling of food products with regard to the state, territory or country of origin of that product.

The Food and Drugs Administration have received a number of comments on these proposals and have decided to allow more time for representation to be made. The closing date for the submission of comments has been extended to September 10, 1970, and further details may be obtained from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2404) reference FR 12.6.70.

CANADA

Density adjusting agents for citrus flavour in beverages

A NOTICE about density adjusting agents for citrus flavour in beverages was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 2, 1970. The Canadian Food and Drug Directorate have announced in Trade Information Letter No. 336 dated July 13, 1970 an amendment to the Food and Drug Regulations which limits the use of brominated vegetable oil to a level of 15 ppm and permits the use of sucrose acetate isobutyrate at a maximum level of 50 ppm.

Firms requiring further information concerning this notice should contact Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 455, 456, 457) quoting reference TIL 336.

(Continued on next page)

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CANADA, *continued*

Customs tariff changes

THE CANADIAN Government have issued Order in Council PC 1970-1143, dated June 23, 1970, making certain changes in the Canadian customs tariff, which are listed below.

Additions

Tariff item	Description	British Preferential Tariff	Most Favoured Nation Tariff	General Tariff
19380-1	Electro-conductive paper, to be further coated in Canada, for use in the manufacture of liquid toner electro-static copy paper (Expires January 31, 1971)	Free	Free	35%
31225-1	Rubber impregnated asbestos, felt for use as backing in the manufacture of floor coverings (Expires January 31, 1971)	Free	Free	25%

Extensions

The following Tariff items have been retained for further periods:

118115-1	19731-i	19755-1	19955-1
23805-1	31405-1	32633-1	32636-1
34730-1	34840-1	35245-1	38265-1
39715-1	42765-1	42830-1	42860-1
42870-1	42915-1	43235-1	43240-1
43847-1	43850-1	43853-1	43854-1
43855-1	43856-1	43869-1	43872-1
43892-1	43896-1	44515-1	44547-1
44547-1	44555-1	44658-1	44720-1
51102-1	52209-1	85600-1	92828-4
92919-2	93205-4	93819-13	

Firms requiring further information should contact Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 455, 456 and 457) quoting reference PC 1970-1143.

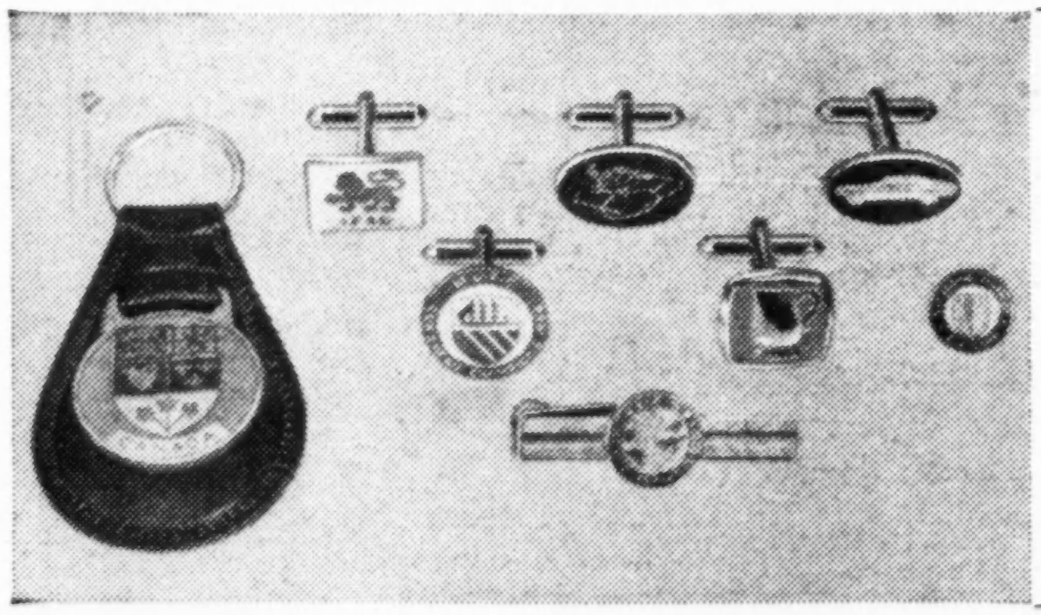
Machinery programme

Remission of sales tax on goods on which customs duties are remitted pursuant to Tariff item 42700-1

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT have issued Order in Council 1970-1200, dated July 8, 1970, applicable to importations on and after July 8, 1970, as follows:

1. This Order may be cited as Tariff Item 42700-1 Sales Tax Remission Order
2. Remission is hereby granted of sales tax paid or payable under the Excise Tax Act on goods
   (a) in respect of which Customs duties have been remitted pursuant to Tariff Item 42700-1; and
   (b) that are entered for consumption on or after the coming into force of this Order,
   in an amount equal to the difference between the sales tax calculated on the duty paid value of the goods and the value for duty of the goods.

Firms requiring further information should contact Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 455, 456 and 457), quoting Ref. Memo. D46-22.



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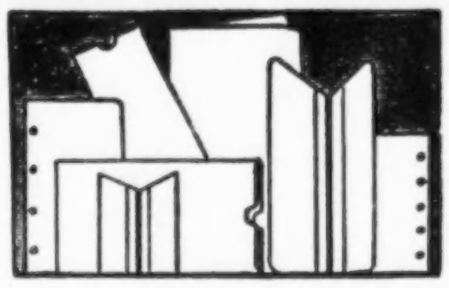

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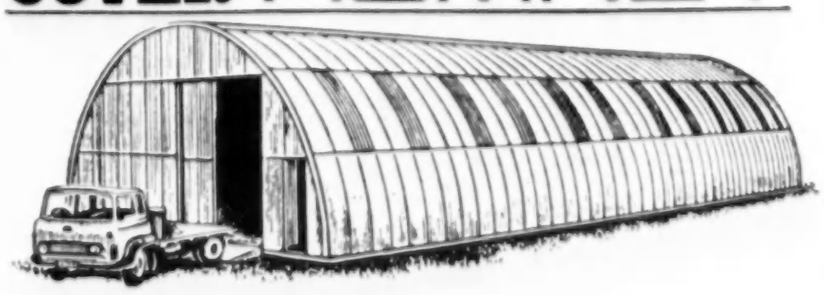

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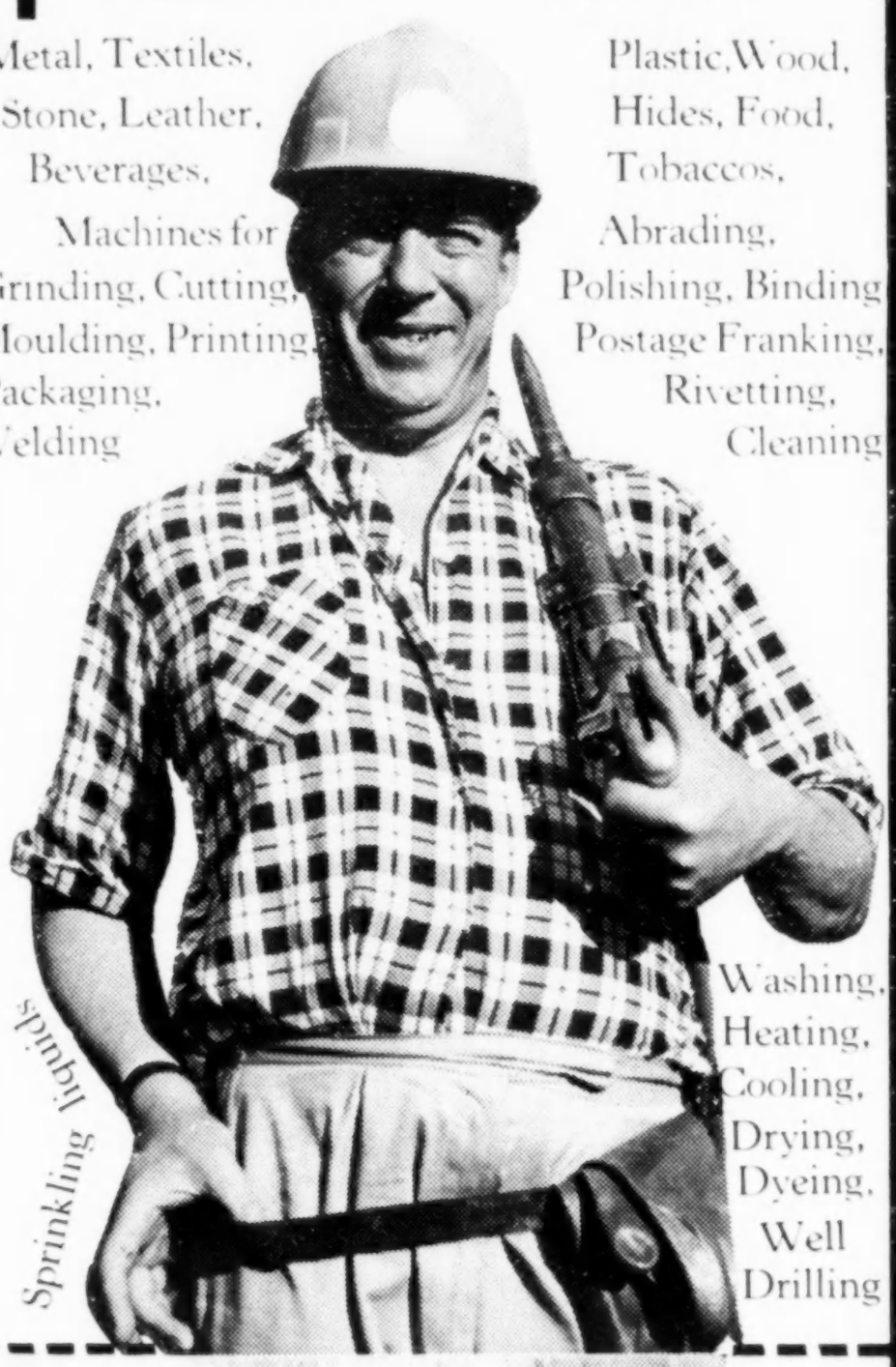
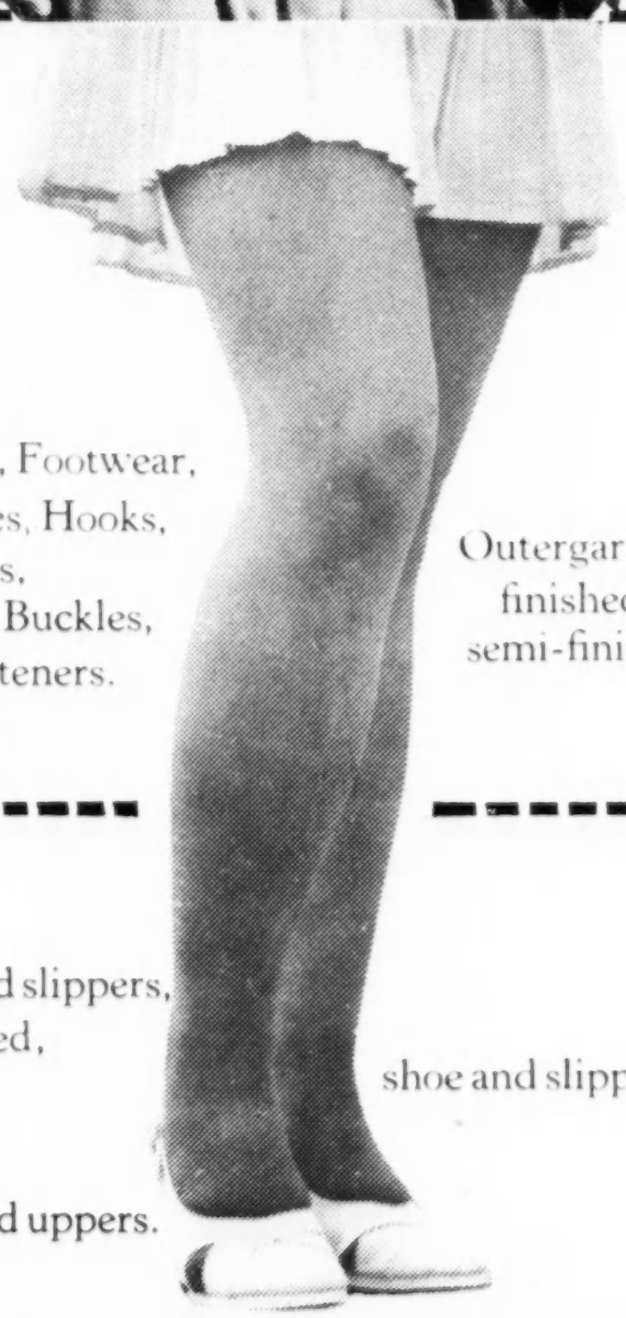


2

Clothing, Footwear, shoe laces, Hooks, Snaps, Buttons, Buckles, Zip Fasteners.

Outergarments, finished or semi-finished;



3

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